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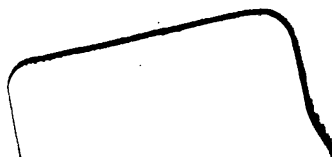
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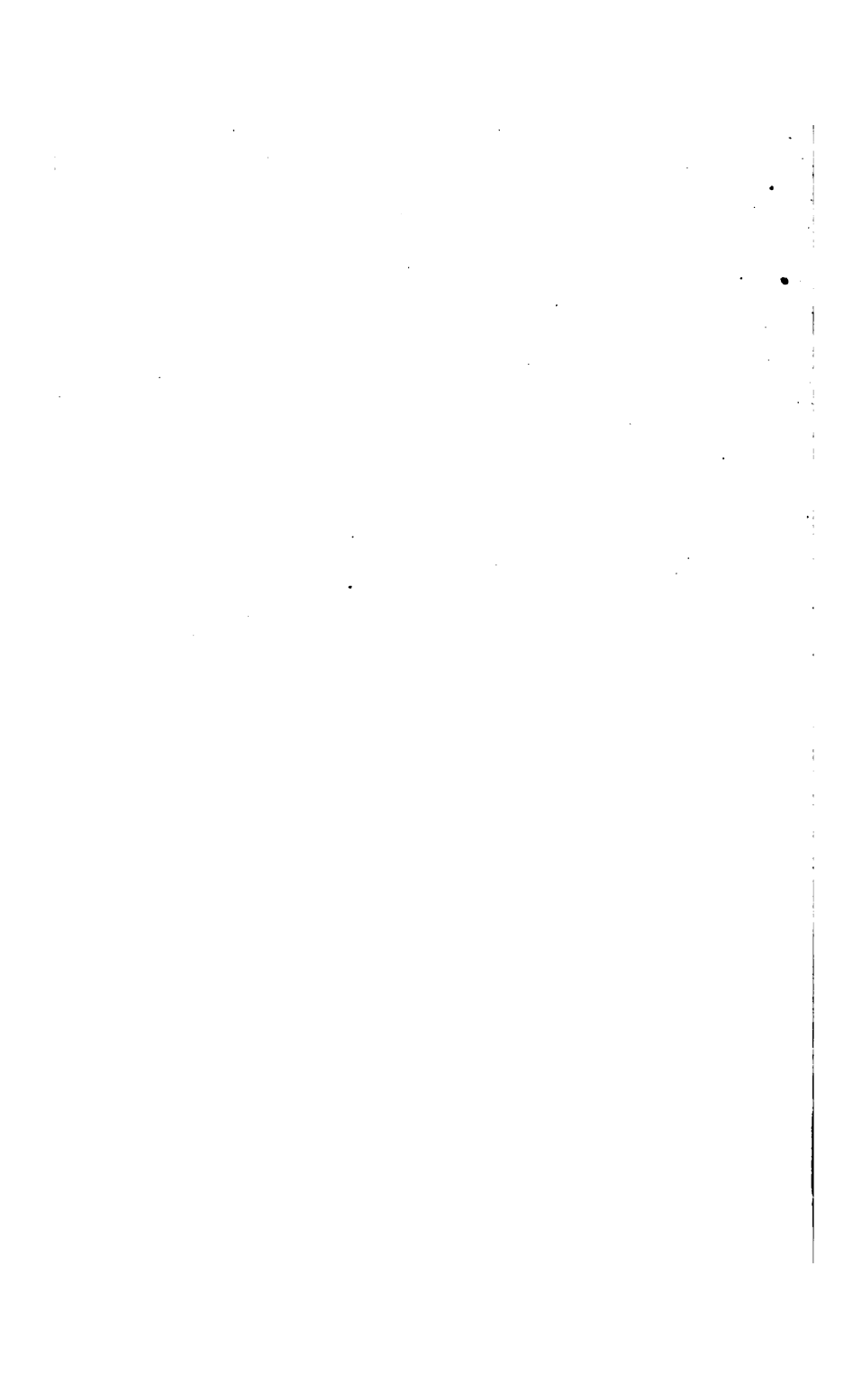


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THE BOSTON  
*R. July 1, 1901*  
**Medical and Surgical**  
JOURNAL.



AN  
INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

## REVIEW OF FIRST EDITION.

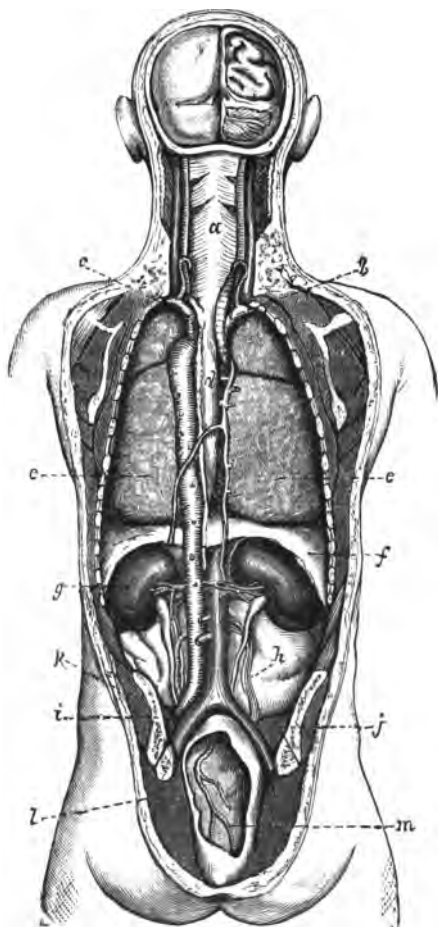
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'The author of this little book is to be congratulated upon the happy thought which prompted its compilation. . . . Dr. Leftwich has added a chapter on Methods of Diagnosis, for the use of clinical clerks, which furnishes many valuable hints. So far as we have tested this book it appears to be remarkably free from errors, and to be likely to be very serviceable in its suggestiveness. . . . Altogether, the author has succeeded in producing a little book of undoubted novelty and utility.'

LANCET.







VIEW OF THE VISCERA &c. FROM BEHIND (Treves after Rüdinger)

*a*, pharynx; *b*, innominate artery; *c*, subclavian artery; *d*, cesophagus, with the aorta and thoracic duct on one side and the azygos vein on the other; *e*, lungs; *f*, diaphragm covering liver; *g*, kidney; *h*, on peritoneum, points to spermatic vessels crossed by ureter; *i*, os innominatum above sacroiliac synchondrosis; *j*, psoas; *k*, gluteus medius; *l*, gluteus maximus; *m*, rectum and sup. hæmorrhoidal artery

AN  
INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

AS A CLEW TO DIAGNOSIS

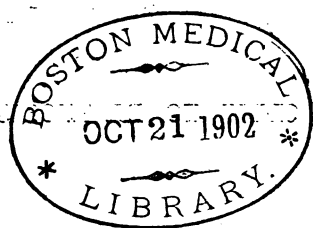
BY  
RALPH WINNINGTON LEFTWICH, M.D.

LATE ASSISTANT-PHYSICIAN TO THE EAST LONDON  
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

*Nihil humani a me alienum puto*

SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK  
WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY  
MDCCCCI



2736

# PREFACE

TO

## THE SECOND EDITION

THE present edition has been re-written and will be found superior to the first in many points. The limitations as to surgery and its allies still hold good ; but the number of such diseases and symptoms has been very greatly extended, everything that has any bearing upon medicine proper having been included. Apart from the domain of the specialist, it is believed that almost every known symptom has been embodied here, in one form or another. The reader, however, must not expect to find a dictionary of etiology as well as of symptoms.

The labour involved in the production and revision of this little work has been out of proportion to its size. The writer of a small handbook of Medicine need do little more than condense the

work of his predecessors. But this book has had no forerunner, and its preparation has necessitated not only the arrangement and classification of symptoms, but the scrutiny of many hundreds of the works of the best English, American, French, and German authors. One of the greatest difficulties has been erratic nomenclature. Probably writers find the list of the College of Physicians insufficiently comprehensive. Certainly the official work would be much more valuable if it included a complete list of synonyms. Where, therefore, a doubt exists as to whether two differently named diseases are identical, the writer who favours duality has been followed.<sup>1</sup> In order to mitigate the difficulty a page of synonyms has been added.

The long list of diseases following a given

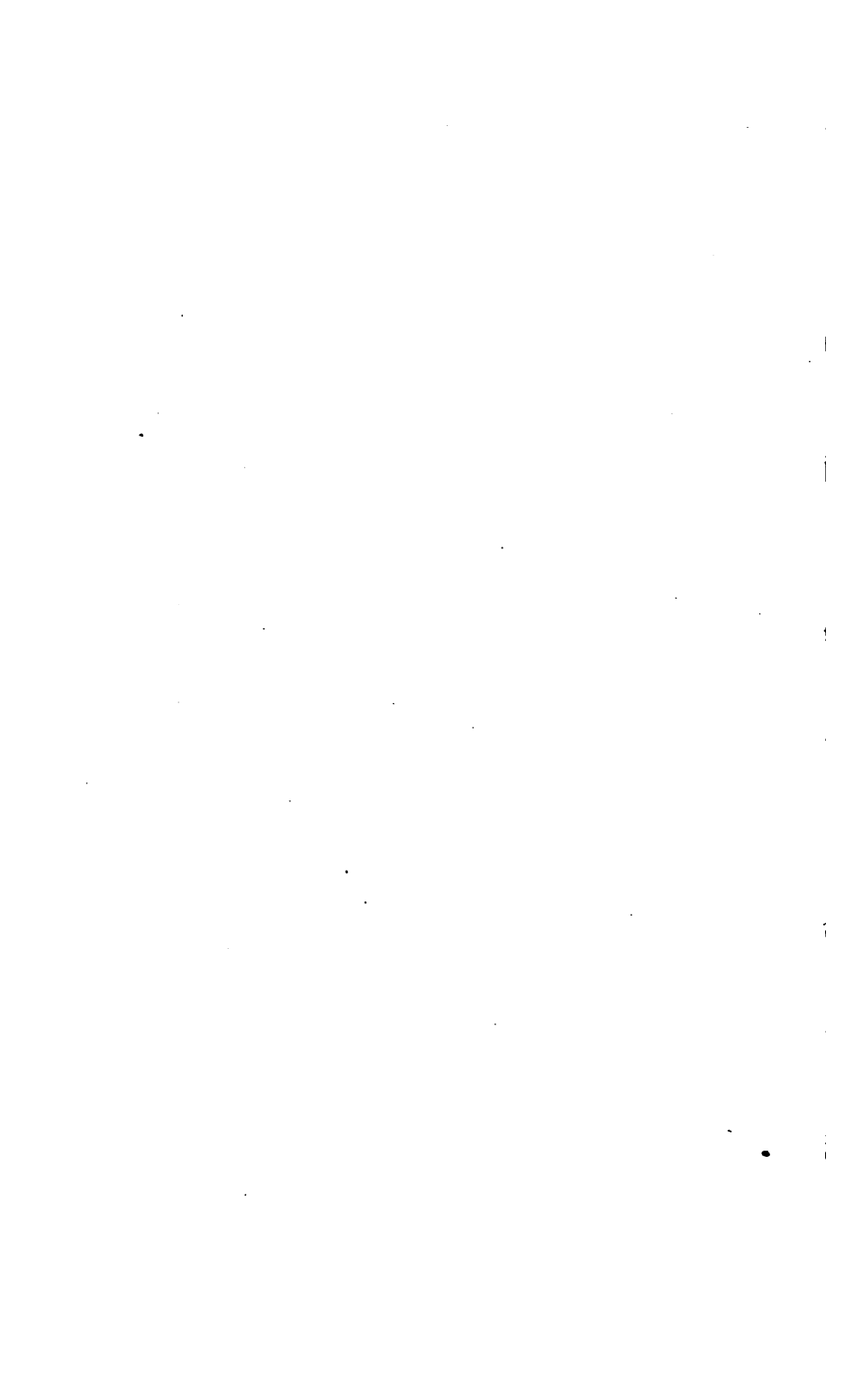
<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding the fact that there are many more names than there are diseases to fit them, the writer ventures to suggest an addition. While there are three ways of expressing fibrous change in an organ, there is no short way of indicating fatty change. Fatty degeneration of the heart, for instance, is not a name, but a description, and a faulty one at that; for, in the living subject, the change is not 'fatty' nor is it even 'greasy,' as the French term the condition. It is oily. The Greek for oil (*ἔλαιον*) does not lend itself to composition; but a convenient suffix would be 'lysis' (*λύω*, I dissolve), used in the sense of disintegration, as in the word 'electrolysis.' Instead of clumsy circumlocutions we should then have the words 'cardiolysis,' 'hepatolysis,' 'nephrolysis,' etc. The author, however, has not ventured to introduce these terms into the text.

symptom must have a bewildering effect upon the novice. A star, therefore, has been placed against the probable or characteristic disease. Every effort too has been made to facilitate reference, each symptom having been numbered, and the index made more copious, while the general arrangement has taken the columnar form.

The writer takes this opportunity to thank the numerous members of the profession who have expressed their appreciation of his work, and to make his grateful acknowledgments to the authors whose writings have been utilised.

R. W. L.

32 BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.



# PREFACE

TO

## THE FIRST EDITION

THE physician, in endeavouring to make a diagnosis, seizes first upon a few prominent features, which will enable him to say that the disease is one of, perhaps, a dozen. He then looks carefully for further symptoms, and these, by a process of exclusion, gradually point to but one ailment. Should he find himself at fault, and conclude that no disease, with which he is familiar, is consistent with the particular grouping of symptoms in the case before him, he naturally refers to his books. Here he meets with a fresh difficulty ; for, in his text-books of medicine, in his Dictionary of Medicine, and even in his Handbook of Diagnosis, he finds, with rare exceptions, that diseases, not symptoms, form the headings ; the order being therefore the exact reverse of that which takes place in his own brain. He has consequently to wade through page after page and book after book before he succeeds, or is satisfied that he has failed, in the object of his search.



The author felt this inconvenience very acutely in his earlier years of practice ; and made, some eight years ago, a classification of symptoms for personal use from Niemeyer's 'Text-book of Practical Medicine.' This has since been slowly extended by reading and observation, until it now reaches about four times its original bulk. He has found it of great use, and is not without hope that others may derive some benefit from it.

It is, perhaps, inevitable that some few errors should creep into a work of this kind. For those of commission, the author has no excuse to offer. Of omissions, some are only apparent ; for symptoms which many writers give under the heading of a particular disease relate, not to the disease itself, but to one of its complications. In such a case the reference might reveal only the latter, though, as a general rule, the author has chosen to be practical rather than strictly logical, and has inserted both. This arrangement has the double advantage of making the book more useful to the practitioner and less so to the mere cramming student. The nomenclature employed is that of the College of Physicians—English or Latin—a single word being preferred to a phrase ; but where both are cumbersome, it has in a few instances been departed from.

The adoption of what may be termed generic symptoms has, by avoiding repetition, been found of service in keeping the book within pocket dimensions.

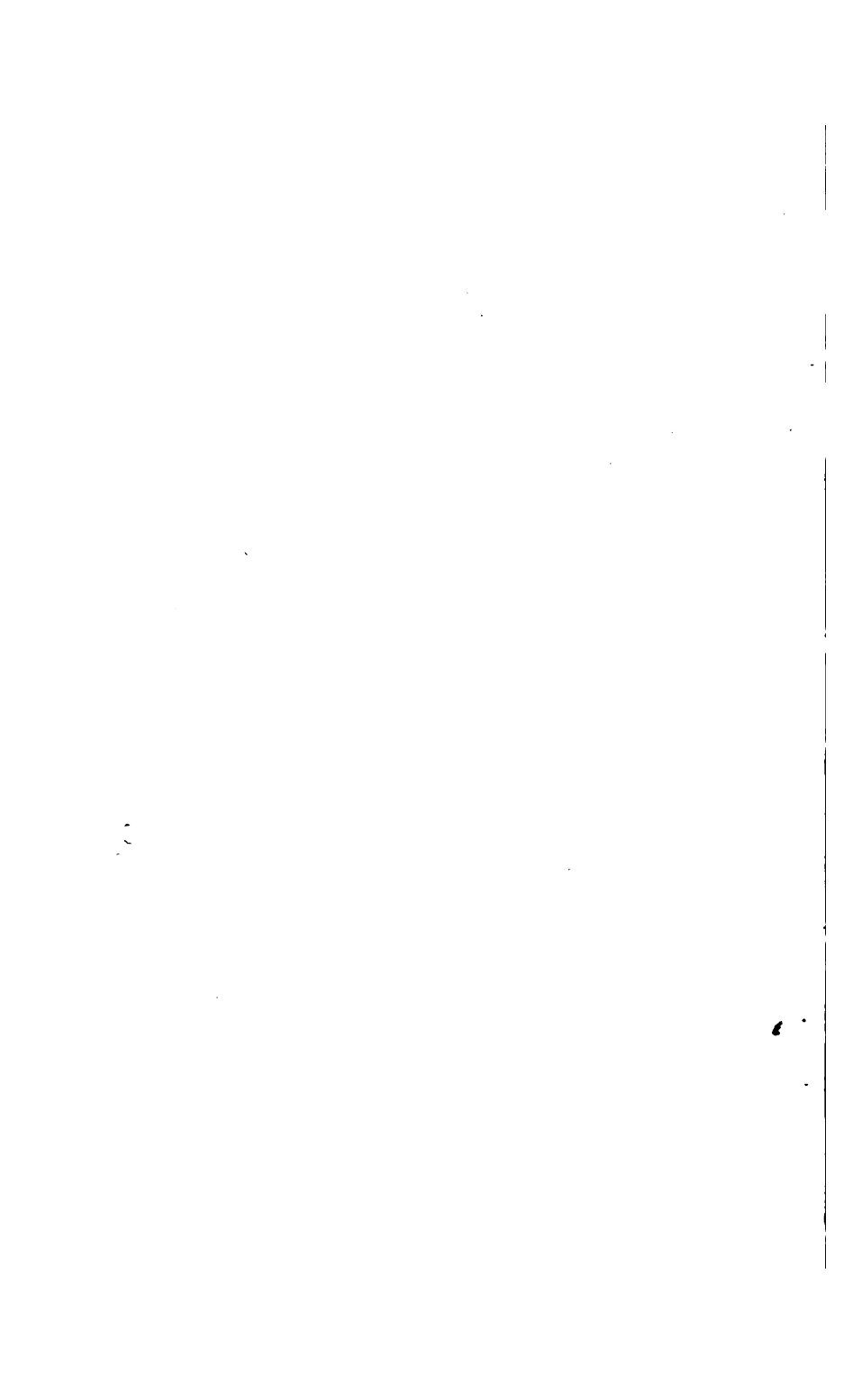
The order of the symptoms is approximately that in which a case is usually taken. That of the diseases is roughly alphabetical.

A student, in consulting this little work, should have at hand a Dictionary of Medicine, and for this purpose none is better than Quain's, to the contributors to which the author is under great obligations, not only for their articles, but also for their separate published works. Should something more portable be desired, Tanner's 'Index of Diseases' would answer the purpose.

It must not be supposed that each symptom is met with constantly in all the diseases placed after it. The author's presumption is that the physician in a difficulty is asking the question, 'To what disease or condition may this symptom point?' An attempt has been made to indicate in some measure the relative frequency of occurrence, and by other information to assist in differential diagnosis. But surgical diseases and those on its borderland, as laryngeal, skin, and uterine affections, where the diagnosis so much depends on the skilled interpretation of a single symptom, are not suited for classification and have therefore been inserted chiefly where their omission might have led to error. The word 'symptom,' it is scarcely necessary to say, is taken in its broadest sense, and includes every factor in the diagnosis.

R. W. L.

LONDON.



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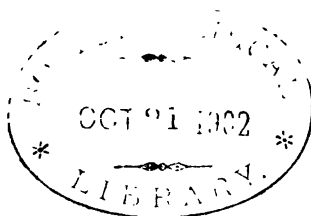
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# INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

## PART I

### *INTERROGATION, INCLUDING SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS*

CONTRACTIONS : s, sometimes ; u, usually ; x, exceptionally ; i, first stage ; ii, second stage ; iii, third stage ; \*, the most probable or characteristic disease.

#### SYMPTOMS ELICITED BY INTERROGATION

##### AGE

##### 1. Congenital Affections

Achondroplasia  
Atelectasis  
Dislocations of Hip, etc.  
Hæmophilia  
Hydrocephalus  
Infantile Hemiplegia ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )  
Ichthyosis  
Idiocy  
Icterus neonatorum  
Malformations  
Nævi  
Pemphigus  
Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy

Pseudo - hypertrophic  
Paralysis (x)  
Pylorus, Hypertrophy of  
Sclerema  
Syphilis  
Tetanus neonatorum  
Thomsen's Disease

##### 2. Infancy

Amyloid  
Capillary Bronchitis  
Convulsions  
Cretinism  
Diarrhoea  
Diphtheria  
Eczema  
Glandular Fever

**INFANCY—continued**

Hydrocephalus  
 Spurious Hydrocephalus  
 Impetigo contagiosa  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Intertrigo  
 Intussusception  
 Laryngismus stridulosus  
 Spasmodic Laryngitis  
 Measles  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Lobular Pneumonia  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Rickets  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Infantile Scurvy  
 Seborrhoea  
 Spasmus nutans  
 Strophulus  
 Hereditary Syphilis  
     appears at 2 to 6 weeks  
 Syphilitic Pemphigus  
 Syphilitic Disease of Lungs  
 Tetany  
 Varicella  
**3. Childhood**  
 Adenoids  
 Amyloid  
 Capillary Bronchitis  
 Soft Cataract  
 Chorea

Convulsions  
 Coxa vara  
 Diphtheria  
 Encephaloid  
 Endocarditis  
 Enteric Fever  
 Epilepsy  
 Floating Kidney (x)  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 Glandular Fever  
 'Growth Fever'  
 Hooping Cough  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Impetigo contagiosa  
 Intussusception  
 Laryngismus stridulosus  
 Measles  
 Meningitis  
 Mumps  
 Mucous Disease  
 Noma  
 Edema laryngis  
 Polypus  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess (under 4)  
 Pseudo - hypertrophic Paralysis  
 Paralysis, Infantile (u. under 5)  
 Rhinitis, Atrophic  
 Rheumatic Nodules  
 Rickets  
 Ringworm

**CHILDHOOD—continued**

Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Roundworms  
 Scarlatina  
 Tetany  
 Thomsen's Disease (4 to 6)  
 Tubercle of Bones, etc.  
 Threadworms  
 Varicella

**4. Adolescence**

Acne  
 Addison's Disease  
 Anæmia  
 Apoplexy (Spinal)  
 Appendicitis  
 Catalepsy  
 Chlorosis  
 Coxa vara  
 Chronic Atrophic Rhinitis  
 Dementia, Acute Primary  
 Diabetes Insipidus  
 Endocarditis  
 Enteric Fever  
 Epilepsy  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Exostosis  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 Glandular Swellings  
 Gôitre  
 Hysteria

Meningitis of all kinds  
 Mollities Ossium  
 Myocarditis  
 Myxœdema  
 Œdema Laryngis  
 Phthisis  
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Rhachitis adolescentium  
 Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis  
 Sacro-iliac Disease  
 Softening of Brain from Emboli  
 Syringomyelia  
 Acute Tuberculosis  
 Trance  
 Ulcer of Stomach

**5. Adults**

Actinomycosis (20 to 30)  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Endocarditis  
 Gastralgia  
 Hæmorrhage into Cord  
 Phthisis  
 Primary Spastic Paraplegia (20 to 40)  
 Acute Ascending Paralysis  
 Peliosis rheumatica  
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy



**ADULTS—continued**

Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis  
 Serratus Magnus Palsy (25 to 40)  
 Syringomyelia (15 to 35)  
 Ulcer of Stomach or Bladder  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy

**6. Middle Age**

Addison's Disease  
 Aneurysm  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Apoplexy  
 Cancer of Stomach, Liver, Larynx, Rectum, Uterus, or Breast  
 Cirrhosis of Liver or Kidney  
 Cystic Kidney  
 Diabetes  
 Dupuytren's Contraction  
 Dissecting Aneurysm  
 Endocarditis  
 Epithelioma  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Fatty Degeneration of Heart  
 Gallstones  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhage into Cord  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Melancholia

Mollities Ossium  
 Myxœdema  
 Nephritis (chronic)  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
 Acute Ascending Paralysis  
 Primary Spastic Paraplegia  
 Paralysis agitans  
 General Paralysis of Insane  
 Bulbar Paralysis  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis (20 to 58)  
 Sciatica  
 Stricture of Rectum  
 Embolic Softening of Brain  
 Serratus Magnus Palsy  
 Syringomyelia  
 Ulcer of Stomach or Colon  
 Weil's Disease  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy

**7. Old Age**

Aortitis  
 Apoplexy  
 Arterio-sclerosis  
 Aneurysm  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Brachial Neuritis

OLD AGE—*continued*

Capillary Bronchitis  
 Cataract  
 Cancer  
 Cancer of Larynx  
 Dissecting Aneurysm  
 Ecthyma  
 Epithelioma  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 (men)  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart  
 Gout  
 Melancholia  
 Paralysis agitans  
 Phthiriasis  
 Prostatic Disease  
 Pemphigus  
 Pruritus  
 Thrombosis  
 Rodent Ulcer

PREPONDERATING  
SEX

## 8. Male

Aneurysm in General  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Addison's Disease  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Angina Pectoris  
 Alcoholism  
 Actinomycosis  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Aortitis  
 Acute Ascending Para-  
 lysis  
 Bulbar Paralysis

Cancer of Rectum or  
 Stomach  
 Primary Cancer of  
 Kidney  
 Cystic Kidney  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Cirrhosis of Liver  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Colour Blindness  
 Diabetes  
 Diabetes Insipidus  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Dupuytren's Con-  
 traction  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Emphysema  
 Exostosis  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhage into Cord  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hæmatoma Auris  
 Hæmophilia  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Intermittent Hæmo-  
 globinuria  
 Intussusception  
 Laryngeal Affections  
 Leucocythæmia  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Lymphadenoma  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Meningitis Simplex  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
 Spinal  
 Meningitis, Internal  
 Spinal

**MALE—continued**

Mumps  
 Myocarditis  
 Peliosis rheumatica  
 Pneumonia  
 Paralysis of Insane,  
 General  
 Pseudo - hypertrophic  
 Paralysis  
 Spasmodic Spinal Para-  
 lysis  
 Syringomyelia  
 Serratus Magnus  
 Palsy †  
 Ulcerative Endo-  
 carditis ‡  
 Valvular Disease  
 Weil's Disease

**9. Female**

Acroparesthesia  
 Anæmia  
 Atrophy of Heart ‡  
 Atrophy, Acute Yellow  
 especially during pregnancy  
 Chronic Atrophic  
 Rhinitis ‡  
 Catalepsy  
 Chorea ‡  
 Constipation  
 Chlorosis  
 Dementia, Acute Prim-  
 ary  
 Enteroptosis †  
 Erythema nodosum

Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Floating Kidney  
 Gastralgia  
 Gallstones ‡  
 Gottre  
 Gottre, Exophthalmic  
 Hysteria  
 Lupus Erythematosus ‡  
 Mitral Stenosis  
 Mollities Ossium †<sup>o</sup>  
 Myxoedema  
 Neuralgia  
 Pulsating Aorta  
 Stricture of Rectum  
 Scleroderma  
 Trance  
 Ulcer of Stomach

**OCCUPATION****10. Active**

Aneurysm  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Tetanus

**11. Sedentary**

Anæmia  
 Chlorosis  
 Constipation  
 Dyspepsia  
 Gastritis  
 Gallstones  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hysteria

**SEDENTARY—continued**

Hypochondriasis  
Neuroses  
Phthisis  
Ulcer of Stomach

**12. Trades**

Bakers	}	Lichen agrius
Grocers		
Bricklayers		
Painters	}	Lead- poisoning Gout
Plumbers		
White-lead makers		

Cooks: Eczema, Ery-  
thema

Dusty Trades	}	Cirrhosis of Lungs
		Chronic Laryn- gitis

Domestic Servants: An-  
æmia, Gastric Ulcer,  
Erythema nodosum

Skin Dressers	}	Anthrax
Wool Sorters		

Sweeps: Cancer of Scro-  
tum

Furriers: Arsenic-poi-  
soning, Mercurialism

Looking-glass Makers:  
Mercurialism

Corn Trades: Actino-  
mycosis

Bird Fanciers: Psitta-  
cosis

Divers: Caisson Disease

**13. Occupation Neuroses**

Clerks: Writer's Cramp

Elocutionists	}	Laryn- geal Spasm
Flautists		

Telegraphists	}	Cramps
Violinists		

Typists	}	Clonic & Tonic Spasms
Tailors		
Sempstresses		
Shoemakers		

**HISTORY****14. Hereditary Diseases**

Acne

Arterio-sclerosis

Asthma, Hay

Asthma, Spasmodic

Apoplexy

Cancer

Calculus

Cerebellar Heredo

Ataxy (same family)

Colour-blindness, Con-  
genital

Degenerative Affections  
in general

Diabetes

Diabetes Insipidus

Dupuytren's Contraction

Epilepsy

Eczema

Emphysema

Friedreich's Disease

Facial Hemiatrophy (s)

# HEREDITARY DISEASES— *continued*

Gout  
 Hæmophilia  
 Huntington's Chorea  
 Heart Disease  
 Hysteria  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Ichthyosis  
 Insanity  
 Laryngismus stridulus  
 Leprosy (?)  
 Malformations  
 Migraine  
 Neuroses  
 Nævus  
 Neurasthenia  
 Œdema, Circumscribed  
 Phthisis (?)  
 Psoriasis  
 Pseudo - hypertrophic  
 Paralysis  
 boys of same family  
 Rheumatism  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Syphilis  
 Thomsen's Disease  
 Tumours  
 Tuberculosis

## 15. Previous Attack Favours Ague

Angina Pectoris  
 Appendicitis  
 Apoplexy  
 Asthma, Hay  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Diphtheria  
 Epilepsy  
 Erysipelas  
 Gout  
 Gallstones  
 Hæmoglobinuria, Inter-  
 mittent  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Migraine  
 Neuralgia  
 Pneumonia  
 Quinsy  
 Renal Colic  
 Rheumatism  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Tonsillitis

## 16. Previous Attack makes Doubtful

Enteric  
 Hooping Cough  
 Measles  
 Mumps  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Typhus  
 Variola  
 Varicella  
 Yellow Fever

**17. History of a Fall in Childhood**

Caries of Spine  
 Epilepsy (esp. Jacksonian)  
 Tubercular Arthritis

**18. Sudden Onset**

Acute Diseases in general

Ague  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Asthma  
 Apoplexy, Cerebral  
 Apoplexy, Spinal  
 Apoplexy, Pulmonary  
 Appendicitis  
 Caisson Disease  
 Catalepsy  
 Cholera  
 Colic  
 Colic, Renal  
 Colic, Hepatic  
 Dengué  
 Erysipelas  
 Epileptic Fit  
 Embolism, Cerebral  
 Embolism, Renal  
 Glandular Fever  
 Gout  
 Hæmorrhage in general  
 Hæmorrhage, Spinal  
 Intermeningeal  
 Hæmatocoele, Pelvic

Infantile Paralysis

Influenza

Jaundice (obstructive)

Kussmaul's Disease

Laryngismus stridulosus

Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal

Meningitis, Internal Spinal

Menière's Disease

Mania

Neuralgia

Pneumonia, Croupous

Paralysis, Acute Bulbar

Paralysis, Acute Spinal (adults)

Pyæmia

Pleurisy, Acute

Pyelitis, Acute

Peritonitis, Acute

Rheumatic Fever

Syncope

Tuberculosis, Acute

Thrombosis in general

Trance

Valve Cusp, Rupture of

**19. Gradual Onset**

Acromegaly

Ascites

Amyloid

Ataxic Paraplegia

Bulbar Paralysis

Cirrhosis of any Organ

**GRADUAL ONSET—continued**

Cancer  
 Chorea  
 Cerebral Tumours  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Enteric  
 Hooping Cough  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
 Phthisis  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Sclerosis, Disseminated  
 Transverse Softening of Cord  
 Tumours of Cord  
 Chronic Diseases in general  
**Exposure to Infection**  
 (see *Propagation*, 975)

**DURATION****20. Acute Diseases**

Apoplexy  
 minutes to days  
 Angina Pectoris  
 minutes to hours  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 one hour to several days  
 Ague  
 paroxysm u. 5 to 6 hours  
 Buhl's Disease  
 2 weeks  
 Bell's Mania  
 3 days to 3 weeks

Catalepsy  
 minutes to hours or days  
 Chancre, Hard  
 incubation 3 to 5 weeks  
 Chancre, Soft  
 incubation little or none  
 Dengué  
 invasion 3 days; rash  
 1 to 2 days; remission  
 2 to 4 days  
 Diphtheria  
 incubation  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 days;  
 invasion 3 to 4 days;  
 membrane 1 to 7 days;  
 paralysis begins 8 to 12  
 days after recovery  
 Enteric Fever  
 incubation 3 weeks; in-  
 vasion 11 days; rash 10  
 days  
 Erysipelas  
 incubation 15 to 60 hours  
 Gallstones  
 u. a few hours  
 Glandular Fever  
 incubation 7 days; disease  
 14 days  
 Glanders  
 incubation 3 to 8 days;  
 invasion 3 to 4 weeks;  
 developed stage 2 to 20  
 days  
 Herpes zoster  
 u. 10 to 20 days  
 Hydrophobia  
 incubation u. 6 to 7 weeks;  
 disease 1 to 4 days  
 Hooping Cough  
 incubation 10 days; in-  
 vasion 7 days

ACUTE DISEASES—*continued*

## Influenza

incubation 2 to 3 days;  
disease 4 to 5 days

## Mumps

incubation 8 to 21 days;  
swelling 8 to 10 days

## Measles

incubation 10 to 12 days;  
invasion 3 to 4 days;  
rash 4 to 6 days

## Myelitis, Acute

a few hours

## Nephritis, Acute

3 to 10 weeks

## Petit Mal

a few seconds

## Pneumonia, Acute

5 to 7 days

## Pneumonia serpens

2 to 3 weeks

## Plague

incubation 3 to 5 or 7  
days

## Psittacosis

30 days

incubation 7 to 12 days;  
high fever 3 to 4 days

## Paralysis, Acute Ascending

a few days when fatal

## Roseola

4 to 7 days—face first

## Remittent Fever

5 to 14 days

## Rötheln

incubation 2 to 3 weeks,  
but variable; invasion  
about 12 hours; rash  
3 days

## Relapsing Fever

pyrexial stage 5 to 7 days;  
sweating 8 to 9 hours;  
interval 6 to 8 days or  
more; second attack 3  
to 4 days

## Spasmus nutans

3 weeks to 3 months

## Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage

fatal cases a few hours

## Scarlatina

incubation 8 to 9 days;  
invasion  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 days;  
rash 3 to 5 days

## Typhus

incubation 7 days; in-  
vasion 4 to 5 days; rash  
8 to 9 days; deferves-  
cence 7 days

## Tuberculosis, Acute

a few days to a few weeks

## Variola

incubation 12 days; in-  
vasion 2 days; rash 8  
to 10 days

## Varicella

incubation 12 days; in-  
vasion a few hours;  
rash 5 to 10 days

## Weil's Disease

10 to 15 days

## Yellow Atrophy, Acute

2 to 3 weeks

## 21. Chronic Diseases

## Acromegaly

10 to 20 years

## Addison's Disease

2 to 3 years



**CHRONIC DISEASES—continued**

Amyloid  
     years  
 Chorea  
     1 to 4 months  
 Cancer, Encephaloid  
     about 1 year  
 Cancer, Scirrhus  
     about 2 years  
 Distoma pulmonale  
     hæmoptysis 10 to 15 years  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
     months or years  
 Friedreich's Disease  
     years  
 Idiopathic Muscular  
     Atrophy  
     years  
 Kidney, Contracted  
     4 to 10 years  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
     1 to many years  
 Lymphadenoma  
     about 2 years  
 Leucocythæmia  
      $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 years  
 Morvan's Disease  
     years  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
      $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 years  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
     1 to 4 years  
 Sclerosis, Disseminated  
     5 to 10 years  
 Yaws  
     2 to 4 months or more

**SLEEP****22. Day Restlessness**

Azoturia  
 Alcoholism, Chronic  
 Dysentery  
 Dyspnœa (725)  
 Enteric (3rd week)  
 Glossitis  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hydrophobia, i.  
 Laryngitis  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Meningitis, Simple, i.  
 Tapeworm  
 Throat Affections

**23. Sleeplessness**

Collapse of Lungs  
 Dysentery  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Dilatation of Heart  
     (night)  
 Dyspnœa (725)  
 Flatulence  
 Gout  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Kidney, Cirrhosis of  
 Mania  
 Melancholia  
 Meningitis, i.  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Paralysis of Insane,  
     General  
 Stomach, Atony of

**SLEEPLESSNESS—continued**

- Trichinosis
- Valvular Disease
- 24. Night Terrors (children)**
  - Dentition
  - Frights
  - Indigestion
  - Lithæmia
  - Mucous Disease
  - Syphilis, Hereditary
  - Worms
- 25. Nightmare and Starting**
  - Dyspepsia
  - Delirium Tremens
  - Emboli, Small Cerebral
  - Encephalitis, I.
  - Hyperæmia of Brain
  - Hypertrophy of Heart
  - Meningitis
  - Mental Exhaustion
  - Teething
  - Valvular Disease
  - Worms
- 26. Drowsiness or Stupor**
  - Anæmia (s)
  - Atony of Stomach after meals
  - Abscess of Brain, I.
  - Asphyxia
  - Acute Yellow Atrophy
  - Alcoholism, Acute, II.

- Bromism
- Cerebellar Disease
- Chlorosis
- Concussion of Brain
- Dilatation of Heart(day)
- Dyspnœa (severe) (725)
- Encephalitis
- Embolism (clot)
- Embolism (fat)
- Epilepsy, II.
- Gangrene of Lung
- Hæmatoma of Dura Mater
- Hydrocephalus
- Hæmophilia (late)
- Jaundice (230)
- Intermittent Fever end of paroxysm
- Intermittent, Pernicious
- Lithæmia after meals
- Meningitis, Simple, II.
- Meningitis, Tubercular, II.
- Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal, II.
- Narcotic poisoning
- Narcolepsy
- Neurasthenia
- Plague
- Remittent Fever(severe)
- Spina bifida (late)
- Softening of Brain
- Septicæmia (late)

**DROWSINESS—continued**

Typhus  
Typhic state (143)  
Uræmia  
Winkel's Disease

**27. Coma Vigil**

The patient rouses when spoken to, but immediately lapses again into coma

Commencing Coma (28)  
Delirium Tremens  
Enteric Fever (late)  
Septicæmia  
Typhic state (143)

**28. Coma**

Amyloid (late)  
Asphyxia  
Alcoholism, Acute  
subnormal temperature  
Atrophy of Kidney,  
Acute  
Atrophy, Acute Yellow  
Apoplexy  
Cholangitis, Chronic  
Fibrous  
Compression of Brain  
Coal-gas-poisoning  
Diabetes (late)  
Embolism of Brain  
Encephalitis (late)  
Exposure to Cold  
Erysipelas, Severe  
Fat Embolism  
Fracture of Skull

Glanders (late)  
Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater  
Hyperpyrexia  
Jaundice (x)  
Meningitis (late)  
simple, tubercular, or cerebro-spinal  
Myxœdema (late)  
Narcotic poisoning  
Pernicious Anæmia  
(term.)  
Pernicious Intermittent  
Remittent Fever  
(severe)  
Scarlatina maligna  
Sunstroke  
Softening of Brain, Extensive  
Thrombosis of Brain  
Tumours of Brain (late)  
Uræmia  
Variola maligna  
*Consciousness, Loss of*  
(see 802)

**APPETITE****29. Increased (Bulimia)**

Convalescence from  
Fevers  
Chlorosis  
Diabetes  
Dilatation of  
Stomach (s)  
Exophthalmic Goitre

**BULIMIA—continued**

Ergotism  
Epilepsy  
Gastritis, Chronic (s)  
Hooping Cough  
Iodism  
Insanity  
Neurasthenia (s)  
Pregnancy  
Ulcer of Stomach (s)  
Worms (s)

**30. Diminished (Anorexia)**

Anæmia  
Atrophy of Stomach  
Ague (præm.)  
Alcoholism, Chronic  
Atony of Stomach  
Anorexia nervosa  
Abscess of Liver  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Cancer of Stomach or  
Liver  
Coryza  
Constipation  
Cirrhosis of Stomach  
Cystitis  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Dysentery (late)  
Delirium Tremens  
Empyema  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Gastritis, Acute  
Hepatitis, Acute  
Influenza

Peritonitis, Chronic  
Pyrexial Affections (see  
831)

**31. Morbid (Pica)**

Anæmia  
Chlorosis  
Hysteria  
Idiocy  
Insanity  
Pregnancy

**THIRST**

**32. Increased**

Ague  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Cholera  
Cancer of Stomach  
Diarrhœa  
Diabetes  
Diabetes Insipidus  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Gout  
Glossitis  
Gastritis, Acute and  
Chronic  
Hæmorrhage  
Hysteria  
Hyperidrosis  
Intestinal Obstruction  
Sunstroke  
Tetanus  
Vomiting  
Pyrexial Diseases (see  
831)

**BOWELS****33. Constipation and Obstruction**

Ague  
 Anæmia  
 Atony of Bowel or Stomach  
 Atrophy, Senile  
 Ascites  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Appendicitis  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Abdominal Tumours (881)  
 Amenorrhœa  
 Apoplexy, Spinal  
 Cretinism  
 Cancer of Bowel, Kidney, Pancreas, or Stomach  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Compression of Cord (slow)  
 Concretions (see 607)  
 Diabetes  
 Dilatation of Colon, Congenital  
 Duodenal Catarrh  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Erysipelas  
 Enteric (1st week)  
 Enteroptosis  
 Fissure  
 Gastritis

Gout  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hyperidrosis  
 Hypertrophy of Pylorus  
 Hernia, Strangulated  
 Hysteria  
 Intussusception  
 Influenza  
 Jaundice (see 230)  
 Lithæmia  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Lactation, Prolonged  
 Mucous Disease  
 Meningitis  
 Peritonitis  
 Peritonæal Adhesions  
 Prostate, Enlarged  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Prolapsus Uteri  
 Paraplegia  
 Paralysis, Acute Ascending  
 Paralysis of Diaphragm  
 Prolapse at Sigmoid Flexure  
 Retroflexion and Retroversion  
 Stricture of Rectum or Bowel  
 Scurvy  
 Scybala  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Ulcer of Stomach  
 Volvulus

**34. Diarrhoea**

Amyloid  
 Addison's Disease  
 Colitis, Ulcerative  
 Cholera  
 Cirrhosis of Liver (s)  
 Cancer of Liver,  
     Rectum, or Colon  
 Dysentery  
 Enteric Fever  
 Empyæma  
 Enteritis  
 Endocarditis, Ulcerative  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Glanders, II.  
 Gangrene of Lung  
 Gastritis, Erythema-  
     tous  
 Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
     ous  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Kussmaul's Disease  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
     gastric crisis  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Pyæmia  
 Puerperal Fever  
 Ptomainism  
 Poisoning by Arsenic  
 Poisoning by Tartar  
     Emetic  
 Pancreatitis

Phthisis, II.  
 Rickets  
 Retained Scybala  
 Septicæmia  
 Sprue  
 Syphilitic Liver  
 Trichiniasis  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Ulceration of Bowel  
 Uræmia

**35. Flatulence**

Abdominal Cancer and  
     Tumours (see 886)  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Constipation (see 33)  
 Dysentery  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Dyspepsia  
 Enteritis  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Gastritis  
 Hysteria  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 Jaundice (230)  
 Lithæmia  
 Mucous Disease  
 Tympanites (see 924)

**36. Tenesmus (Frequent and fruitless straining)**

Calculus, Vesical  
 Concretions

**TENESMUS—continued**

Cancer of Rectum  
 Dysentery  
 Diarrhoea (late)  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Intussusception  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
   rectal crisis  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Proctitis  
 Prostatic Disease  
 Poisoning by Arsenic,  
   Cantharides, and  
   other irritants  
 Retroflexion  
 \*Scybala  
 Worms

**37. Painful Defæcation**

Coccygodynia  
 Cancer of Rectum or  
   Uterus  
 Condylomata  
 Fissure  
 Fistula  
 Foreign Body  
 \*Hæmorrhoids, Inflamed  
 Ischio-rectal Abscess  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Oöphoritis  
 Pelvic Cellulitis or Peri-  
   tonitis  
 Periproctitis  
 Prostatitis  
 Prolapsus Ani

Salpingitis  
 Sacro-iliac Disease  
 Scybala, Impacted  
 Ulcer of Rectum

**38. Prolapsus Ani**

Calculus, Vesical  
 \*Diarrhoea  
 Hooping Cough  
 Phimosiis  
 Scybala  
 Vomiting  
 Worms

**39. Rectal Incontinence**

Apoplexy  
 Apoplexy, Spinal  
 Cholera  
 Chorea (severe)  
 Cancer of Rectum, II.  
 Coma (see 28)  
 Compression of Cord  
 Dysentery  
 Diarrhoea (see 34)  
 Epilepsy, II.  
 Fissure of Anus (s)  
 Fistula  
 Hooping Cough (s)  
 Myelitis  
 Locomotor Ataxy (s)  
 Paraplegia  
 Paraplegia, Ataxic  
 Paralysis  
 Paralysis, Diphtheritic  
   (s)

**RECTAL INCONTINENCE—**  
*continued*

Paralysis, General, of  
Insane  
Poisoning by Strych-  
nine or Prussic Acid  
Perinæum, Lacerated  
Spinal Meningitis  
Spinal Meningeal Hæ-  
morrhage  
Sunstroke  
Shock  
Tetanus  
Typhic state (see 143)  
Worms (s)

**MENSTRUATION**

**40. Amenorrhœa (Menses  
absent)**

\*Anæmia  
Atrophy of Uterus  
Acromegaly, II.  
Absence of Uterus,  
Ovaries, or Vagina  
Cretinism  
Cancerous cachexia  
Chlorosis  
Cervical Catarrh  
Diabetes  
Endometritis  
Ectopic Gestation  
Exophthalmic Goutte  
Fibroids  
Hysteria  
Imperforate Hymen

Imperforate Os  
Leucocythæmia  
Melancholia  
Mercurialism  
Malarial cachexia  
Metritis  
Menopause  
Nephritis  
Oöphoritis  
Ovarian Cysts  
Pelvic Adhesions  
Parametritis  
Phthisis  
Pregnancy  
Renal insufficiency  
Superinvolution  
Ulcer of Stomach

The menses are also absent  
sometimes owing to  
change of air or of occupa-  
tion, to frights, and to in-  
tellectual strain or worry

**41. Dysmenorrhœa (Pain-  
ful menstruation)**

Anæmia  
Anteflexion  
Chlorosis (x)  
Cancer  
Congestion  
Deflection of Canal  
Endometritis  
Ectopic Gestation  
shreds or decidua vera  
Fibroids  
Gout  
Hypertrophy of Uterus



**DYSMENORRHOEA—continued**

Neuralgia  
 Neurosis  
 Obstruction  
     from clots, shreds, membranes, etc.  
 Oöphoritis  
 Polypus  
 Retroflexion  
 Rheumatism  
 Stricture of Canal

**42. Menorrhagia (Excessive periodic flow) and****43. Metrorrhagia (Intermediate Hæmorrhage)**

Abortion  
 Abraded Os  
 Alcoholism  
 Antelexion  
 Adenoma interna  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Congestion of Uterus  
 Cancer of Uterus  
 Chlorosis (x)  
 Ectopic Gestation  
 Endometritis  
 Emmenagogues  
 Fibroids  
 Fungous Degeneration  
 Granular Os  
 Hæmatocele  
 Heart Disease

Hypertrophy  
 Hæmophilia  
 Inversion  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Menopause  
 Miscarriage  
 Metritis (x)  
 Myxœdema  
 Nephritis  
 Oöphoritis  
 Ovaries, Displaced  
 Purpura  
 Phosphorus-poisoning  
 Prolapsus Uteri  
 Polypus  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Plethora  
 Retained Decidua  
 Retroflexion  
 Sarcoma  
 Scurvy  
 Subinvolution  
 Salpingitis  
 Variola, Malignant  
 Yellow Atrophy, Acute

**44. Shreds and Membranes**

Abortion  
 Ectopic Gestation  
 Membranous Dysmenorrhœa  
 Miscarriage  
 Puerperal Decidua

DISCHARGES

**45. Leucorrhœa**

Anæmia  
Anteflexion (x)  
\*Cervical Catarrh  
Chronic Endometritis  
Fibroid  
Granular Cervix  
Gonorrhœa  
Hypertrophied Cervix  
Metritis, Chronic  
Prolapsus Uteri  
Polypus  
Pelvic Peritonitis  
Salpingitis  
Sarcoma of Uterus  
Tubal Colic  
intermittent

Worms (children)

**46. Sanguineo-purulent Discharge**

Cancer of Uterus  
Fibroid Polypus  
Hæmorrhagic Endo-  
metritis  
Purulent Endometritis  
Septic Endometritis  
Metritis, Acute  
Pelvic Abscess  
discharging

**47. Offensive Discharge**

Cancer of Uterus  
Death of Fœtus

Endometritis, Septic  
Endometritis, Chronic  
(slightly so)  
Polypus, Cervical  
Puerperal state  
(moderately so)  
Retained Decidua  
Tubercle of Uterus

**48. Urethral Discharge**

Catarrh  
Chancre in Urethra  
Foreign Body  
Gleet  
\*Gonorrhœa  
Prostatitis  
Urethritis

**49. Spermatorrhœa**

Locomotor Ataxy  
Masturbation  
Neurasthenia  
Venereal Excess

\* \* Normal at intervals in cel-  
bates

**PAIN**

**HEADACHE**

**50. Frontal**

Anæmia  
Adenoids  
Asthenopia, Muscular  
Frontal Sinus Obstruc-  
tion  
Glaucoma  
Gastritis

**HEADACHE—continued**

Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater  
Iritis  
Lithæmia  
Periostitis  
Presbyopia (commencing)  
Syphilitic Nodes  
Trigeminal Neuralgia  
Uræmia (see 53)

**51. Occipital**

Buhl's Disease  
Cervico-occipital Neuralgia  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Constipation  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Cerebellar Tumour  
Naso-pharyngeal Disease  
Neurasthenia  
Pharyngitis  
Rheumatism  
\*Syphilis

**52. Unilateral**

Dysmenorrhœa  
Gouty state  
Hysteria (s. clavus)  
Migraine  
Otitis media  
Trigeminal Neuralgia  
Wax in Meatus

**53. Unclassified**

Ague  
Alcoholism  
Anæmia  
Apoplexy (præm.)  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Abscess of Brain  
Amenorrhœa  
Atony of Stomach  
Asthma  
Aura epileptica  
Coryza  
Cataplexy  
Constipation  
Cinchonism  
Compression of Brain  
Congestion of Liver  
Chlorosis (vertex)  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Duodenal Catarrh  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Dengué  
Dyspnœa (725)  
Encephalitis  
Epilepsy  
Erysipelas  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Gouty state  
Glaucoma  
Glandular Fever  
Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater  
circumscribed

**HEADACHE—continued**

Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Hypertrophy of Brain  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hysteria  
 Hay Fever  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Influenza  
 Iritis  
 Incubation of Fevers  
 Lithæmia  
 Leucorrhœa  
 Lactation, Prolonged  
 Meningitis  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Measles  
 Menopause  
 Neuralgia  
 Neurasthenia  
 Nephritis  
 Oxaluria  
 Oöphoritis  
 Plague  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pachymeningitis  
 Polypus, Nasal  
 Pyrexia (831)  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rheumatism  
 Relapsing Fever

Sunstroke  
 Softening of Brain  
 Syphilis (crushing)  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Thrombosis, Cerebral  
 Tension, High Arterial  
 Tapeworm  
 Typhus  
 Uræmia  
 Variola, i.  
 Valvular Disease  
 Weil's Disease

Headache is often caused  
 by impure air, fatigue,  
 flatulence, depression  
 after excitement, and by  
 weight of hair

**54. Eyeballs**

Asthenopia  
 Coryza  
 Conjunctivitis  
 Glaucoma  
 Iritis  
 Injuries  
 Keratitis  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
 Ophthalmoplegia interna  
 Panophthalmia (see  
*Photophobia*, 155)

**55. Ear**

Aneurysm of Innominate  
 Abscess, Mastoid, etc.  
 Caries of Temporal Bone

**EAR—continued**

Foreign Body in Meatus  
Injuries  
Neuralgia  
Otitis media or interna  
Polypus  
Teething

**56. Upper Jaw**

Abscess  
Antrum, Disease of  
Caries  
Cancer  
\*Dental Affections  
Neuralgia  
Periostitis

**57. Lower Jaw**

\*Abscess  
Actinomycosis  
Caries  
Dental Affections  
Mumps  
Neuralgia

**58. Neck**

Abscess  
Caries, Cervical  
Glandular Fever  
Innominate Aneurysm  
Lymphadenoma  
Polymyositis  
\*Rheumatism  
Serratus Palsy  
Strain

**59. Nucha (Nape of neck)**

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Pharyngitis  
\*Rheumatism  
Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage  
Tetanus

**60. Throat**

Cancer  
Crico-arytenoid Arthritis  
Concretions in Tonsil  
Diphtheria  
Foreign Body  
Laryngitis  
Naso-pharyngeal Catarrh  
Pharyngitis  
Post-Pharyngeal Abscess  
Poisoning by—  
Aconite  
Cantharides  
Conium  
Irritants  
Corrosives  
Quinsy  
Scarlatina  
\*Tonsillitis  
Tubercular Pharyngitis  
Tubercular Tonsillitis

THROAT—*continued*

Uvula, Swollen  
(See *Dysphagia*, 170)

## BACK

## 61. Spinal

Aneurysm, Abdominal  
Aneurysm of Descending Aorta  
Apoplexy, Spinal  
    circumscribed  
Caries of Vertebrae  
Cancer of Liver  
Compression of Cord  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
External Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Hyperæmia of Cord  
Hysteria  
Internal Spinal Meningitis  
Mollities Ossium  
Myelitis  
Neuralgia  
Neurasthenia  
Syringomyelia  
Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage  
Spinal Irritation  
Tubercular Spinal Meningitis  
Tumour of Cord  
Ulcer of Stomach  
    lumbo-dorsal

## 62. Coccygeal

Coccygodynia  
Fissure of Anus  
Fistula  
\*Hæmorrhoids  
Injuries  
Periproctitis  
Rheumatism  
Uterine Diseases

## 63. Sacral

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Cancer of Rectum or Uterus  
Cervical Catarrh  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Endometritis  
Flexions of Uterus  
Fibroids  
Inversion of Uterus  
Metritis  
Prolapsus Uteri  
Pelvic Cellulitis  
Pelvic Peritonitis  
Retroversion  
Sarcoma of Uterus  
Spinal Apoplexy  
Subinvolution  
Sacro-iliac Disease  
Tumours of Uterus

## 64. Lumbar

Abdominal Aneurysm  
Appendicitis  
Azoturia

**BACK—continued**

Abscess, Lumbar  
 Abscess in Walls of  
     Rectum  
 Chyluria  
 Calculus, Renal  
     unilateral  
 Calculus, Vesical  
 Chorea  
 Cystitis  
 Dengué  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Embolism, Renal  
 Flatulence  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Gravel  
 Hernia  
 Hydatids  
 Hydronephrosis  
 Infantile Paralysis (on-  
     set)  
 Influenza  
 Kidney, Floating  
 Lithæmia  
 \*Lumbago  
 Miscarriage  
 Meningitis, Internal  
     Spinal  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
     Spinal  
 Nephralgia  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Suppurating  
 Neuralgia, Lumbo-  
     abdominal

Parturition  
 Pachymeningitis, Ex-  
     ternal Spinal  
 Perinephritis  
 Pyonephrosis  
 Pyelitis  
 Pleurisy (onset)  
 Parasite of Kidney  
 Remittent Fever  
 Tumour, Abdominal  
 Variola, i.

**65. Interscapular**

Aneurysm of Descend-  
     ing Aorta  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Caries of Spine  
 \*Flatulence  
 Gastric Ulcer  
 Gastritis  
 Gastric Irritation

**66. CHEST****67. Mamma**

Abscess  
 Cracked Nipple  
 Cancer  
 Cyst  
 Ectopic Gestation  
 Hysteria  
 Menstruation (s)  
 Obstructed Lacteal Duct  
 Ovarian Disease  
 Pregnancy

CHEST—*continued***68. Sternum**

Aortitis  
 Aneurysm  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Bronchial Glands, En-  
 larged  
 Bronchitis, Acute, i.  
 Caries of Sternum or  
 Spine  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Influenza  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Spinal Apoplexy

**69. Præcordial**

This is often hyperæsthesia

Anæmia  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Aneurysm of Heart  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Beri-beri  
 Endocarditis  
 Epilepsy  
 Flatulence  
 Fibroid Disease of Heart  
 Functional Heart Dis-  
 order  
 Gastritis  
 Gout  
 Gastralgia  
 Heartburn  
 Hysteria  
 Myocarditis  
 Pericarditis

Thrombosis of Pulmon-  
 ary Artery

Valvular Disease  
 especially aortic

**70. Side**

Aneurysm  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Flatulence  
 Herpes zoster  
 usually on right side  
 Hysteria  
 Intercostal Rheumatism  
 (Pleurodynia)  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 u. 6th to 9th rib

Pneumonia, Acute

Pleura, Cancer of

\*Pleurisy, Acute, i.

Ribs, Carious

Ribs, Fractured

Woillez's Disease

**71. Right Hypochondrium**

Cancer of Liver

Cancer of Stomach or  
 Pylorus

Cancer of Pancreas

Cancer of Duodenum

Cancer of Colon

Cholecystitis

Constricted Liver

Cyanotic Liver

Cirrhosis of Liver

'Empyæma' of Gall-  
 Bladder

\*Gallstones



**RIGHT HYPOCHONDRUM—**  
*continued*

Hepatitis, Acute  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Hydatids, Inflamed  
 Kussmaul's Disease  
 Perihepatitis  
 Peritonitis  
 Pleurisy  
 Pneumonia (s)  
 Syphilitic Liver

**72. Left Hypochondrium**

Cancer of Stomach  
 Colitis

**\*Fæcal Accumulation**

Peritonitis  
 Splenitis  
 Splenic Infarct  
 Ulcer of Stomach

**73. Unclassified Chest Pain**

Aneurysm  
 Abscess, Mediastinal  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Cancer of Lung  
 Dissecting Aneurysm

**\*Dyspepsia**

Mollities Ossium  
 Phthisis, Acute  
 Pneumothorax (onset)  
 Pulmonary Embolism  
     sudden  
 Rheumatism  
 Syphilitic Periostitis  
 Tumour of Mediastinum

**74. ABDOMEN**

**75. Epigastrium**

Addison's Disease  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Caries of Spine  
 Cholera, Asiatic  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Cancer of Pylorus  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Distended Trans. Colon  
 Enteroptosis

**\*Gastric Irritation**

Gastralgia  
     relieved by food  
 Gastritis, Acute Ery-  
     thematous  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Gallstones  
 'Gout of Stomach'  
 Hyperchlorhydria

8 to 4 hours after a meal,  
     continued till the next  
     meal

Irritant-poisoning  
 Pericarditis (s)  
 Pancreatitis  
 Strain of Recti Muscles  
     from coughing or vomiting  
 Ulcer of Stomach (cir-  
     cumscribed)  
     u.  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour after food

ABDOMEN—*continued*

Ulcer of Duodenum  
2 hours after food

**76. Umbilicus**

Gallstones  
Gastric Ulcer  
u. above and to right of  
navel  
Hernia  
Omental Cancer

**77. Hypogastrium and Pelvis**

Amenorrhœa  
Bladder, Distended  
Bladder, Ulcer of  
Bladder, Cancer of  
\*Cystitis  
Calculus  
Chyluria  
Cancer of Uterus  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Endometritis, Chronic  
Endometritis, Septic  
Endometritis, Hæmor-  
rhagic  
Endometritis, Gonor-  
rhœal  
Fibroid of Uterus  
Hypertrophy of Uterus  
Inversion of Uterus  
Metritis, Acute  
Mollities Ossium  
Neuralgia of Bladder  
Neuralgia of Uterus  
Oöphoritis

Pelvic Peritonitis  
Pelvic Hæmatocele  
Pelvic Abscess  
Pericystitis  
Prolapsus Uteri  
Retroversion  
Salpingitis  
Subinvolution  
Tubal Colic  
Tubal Fœtation  
Ulcer of Bladder

**78. Right Iliac**

Appendicitis  
Enteric Fever  
Loaded Cæcum

**79. UNCLASSIFIED**

Abdominal Aneurysm  
Colic  
Colitis  
Cancer  
Cholera  
Diarrhœa  
Dysentery  
Dyspepsia  
Enteritis  
Enteroptosis  
Ectopic Gestation  
Foreign Body  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Gastralgia  
Glandular Fever  
Gallstones  
Hysteria

UNCLASSIFIED—*continued*

Hernia  
 Hydronephrosis (when large)  
 Intestinal Concretion  
 Intussusception  
 Ileus  
 Irritant-poisoning  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 Influenza (gastric form)  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lead Colic  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
   gastric crisis  
 Mucous Disease  
 Myalgia  
 Neuralgia, Lumbo-abdominal  
 Neurasthenia  
 Ovarian Cyst  
 Ptomainism  
 Pancreatic Disease  
 Peritonitis  
 Perforation  
 Pleurisy, Incipient (s)  
 Rheumatism  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Ulcer of Intestine  
 HYPOCHONDRIA (see *Chest*, 71)

## 80. PERINÆUM

Abscess, Ischio-rectal  
 Abscess, Perinæal

Abscess, Prostatic  
 Cancer of Bladder or Prostate  
 Calculus  
 Cystitis  
 Extravasation of Urine  
 Fistula  
 Fissure of Anus  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
   rectal crisis  
 \*Prostatitis (see *Painful Defæcation*, 37)

## 81. PENIS

Calculus, Vesical  
 \*Gravel  
 Neuralgia  
 Renal Colic  
 Venery, Excessive (see *Painful Micturition*, 521)

## 82. TESTICLE

Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Abdominal Tumour  
 Calculus, Vesical  
 Cancer  
 \*Epididymitis  
 Hernia  
 Injury  
 Neuralgia  
 Orchitis  
 Tubercular Testis  
 Varicocele  
 Venery, Excessive

**83. LIMBS** (see *Unclassified List*, 91)**84. Shoulder**

Angina Pectoris  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Aneurysm of Innominate  
 Cancer of Liver (angle  
 of right scapula)  
 Cervico-brachial Neur-  
 algia  
 Duodenal Catarrh  
 Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
 Dental Caries (s)  
 Hepatic Colic (rt)  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Hepatic Congestion  
 Pleurisy, Acute (s)  
 \*Rheumatism  
 Serratus Palsy  
 Synovitis (see *Joints*, 92)

**85. Arm**

Angina Pectoris (u. left)  
 Atonic Dyspepsia  
 Amyotrophic Lat. Scler-  
 osis  
 Brachial Neuritis  
 Cervico-brachial Neur-  
 algia  
 Morvan's Disease  
 \*Rheumatism  
 Valvular Disease (s)  
 (see *Limbs*, 91)

**86. Hand**

Gout

Occupation Neurosis  
 Rheumatism  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Teno-Synovitis  
 Surgical Affections

**87. Thigh**

Aneurysm, Abdominal  
 (Radiating)  
 Aneurysm, Femoral or  
 Poplitæal  
 Barlow's Disease  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Hysteria  
 Impacted Fæces  
 Metritis  
 Neuralgia, Antr. Crural  
 Neuroma  
 Ovarian Cyst  
 Pregnancy  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Pelvic Tumours  
 Perimetritis

**\*Sciatica**

Sacral Glands (enlarged)  
 Vesical Calculus (see  
~~see~~ *Limbs*, 91)

**88. Leg**

Crural Neuralgia  
 inner side to toe  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Osteomyelitis  
 Periostitis

**LEG—continued**

Phlegmasia alba Dolens

Phlebitis

Primary Spastic Paraplegia

\*Rheumatism

Tubercular Bone (see  
*Limbs*, 91)**89. Foot**

Corns, etc.

Flat Foot

Gout

Metatarsalgia

\*Rheumatism

Tubercular Bones

Surgical Diseases

**90. Myalgia**

Alcoholism

Anæmia

Biliary Congestion

Coryza

Cholera

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Duodenal Catarrh

Enteric Fever

Invasion Stage of Exanthemata and Visceral Inflammations

Illness, Acute (convalescence)

Influenza

Locomotor Ataxy

\*Muscular Rheumatism

Occupation Neurosis

Psittacosis

Polymyositis

Rheumatic Fever (early)

Relapsing Fever

Septicæmia

Scurvy

Syphilis

Sprain

Trichinosis

Tubercular Meningitis, i.

Weil's Disease (calves)

**91. Limbs (Unclassified)**

Appendicitis

Ague (præm.)

Abdominal Tumours

Beri-beri

Compression of Cord

Cancer of Rectum

simulating sciatica

Cancer of Bone

Dengué

Exostosis

Erythromelalgia (of the swellings)

General Paralysis (early)

Glanders

Hæmophilia

Impacted Embolism

Influenza

Locomotor Ataxy

'lightning' or rheumatoid

**LIMBS—continued**

Lipomatosis neurotica  
   in the fatty patches  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Meralgia paresthetica  
   (thigh)  
 Myelitis  
 Mollities Ossium  
 Multiple Neuritis  
 Oöphoritis  
 Osteitis  
 Plague  
 Periostitis  
 Progressive Muscular  
   Atrophy  
 \*Rheumatism  
 Rickets  
 Remittent Fever  
 Spinal Meningitis  
 Spinal Apoplexy  
 Softening, Chronic  
 Thrombosis  
 Tetanus  
 Trichinosis  
 Tubercular Bone  
 Urticaria

**92. JOINTS**

Compression of Cord  
 Coxa vara  
   sometimes begins in knee  
 Chorea (s)  
 Gout  
 Glanders

'Growth Fever' (epi-  
physe)

Hip Disease, I. (knee)

Infantile Paralysis  
(onset)

Injuries

Lead-poisoning

Loose Cartilage

Locomotor Ataxy

Myelitis, Acute

Neuralgia

Peliosis rheumatica

Pyæmia

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Rheumatism, Acute

\*Rheumatism, Chronic  
Recklinghausen's Dis-  
ease

Synovitis

Syringomyelia

Scurvy

Tubercular Disease  
(late)

**93. CHARACTER**

The personal equation  
must be allowed for

**94. Sharp**

Angina Pectoris  
 Appendicitis  
 Dissecting Aneurysm  
 Ectopic Gestation  
 Gout  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Pneumothorax (onset)

**SHARP—continued**

Spinal Meningeal  
Hæmorrhage  
Acute Inflammation of  
Serous or Synovial  
Membranes in general  
(See *Paroxysmal*, 96)

**95. Dull**

Chronic Inflammation  
of Serous Mem-  
branes. Inflammation  
of Mucous Mem-  
branes and of Visceral  
Parenchyma

**96. Paroxysmal**

Angina Pectoris  
Aneurysm  
Appendicitis (s)  
Colic (relieved by press-  
ure)  
Cancer of Pancreas  
Calculus of Pancreas  
Cerebral Tumours  
Clot in Ureter  
Distended Bladder  
Dysentery  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Floating Kidney  
Hydatids of Kidney  
daughter cysts in ureter  
Hepatic Colic  
Lead Colic  
Lumbrici  
Locomotor Ataxy  
nephralgic or other crisis

Mercurialism  
Neuralgia (esp. Tic)  
Parturition  
Renal Calculus  
Sporadic Cholera  
Scybala or Concretions  
Strangulated Hernia  
Tubercular Synovitis  
Tubal Colic  
Vesical Calculus  
Urethral Calculus  
Uterine Fibroids  
Uterine Polypus

**97. Radiating**

Acute Aortitis  
arm  
Angina Pectoris  
left arm and shoulder  
Aneurysm of Asc. Aorta  
back, shoulders, and arms  
Abdominal Aneurysm  
back, false ribs, groin, and  
testes  
Aneurysm of Innomi-  
nate  
right shoulder  
Atony of Stomach  
shoulder  
Caries of Spine  
sternum, epigastrium, or  
abdomen  
Compression of Cord  
Gastritis, Acute Ery-  
thematous  
shoulder and left arm

**RADIATING—continued**

Hepatic Colic  
umbilicus

Hip Disease  
knee

Neuralgia  
nerve-terminations

Oöphoritis  
back and limbs

Pancreatic Calculus  
to left

Pelvic Abscess  
thighs

Pachymeningitis, Ext.  
Spinal

Renal Calculus  
thigh and testicle

Rectum, Cancer of  
limbs

Spinal Tumour  
nerve-endings

Spinal Meningeal  
Hæmorrhage  
nerve-endings

Spinal Meningitis,  
Intnl.

Uterine Fibroids  
genitals and legs

Vesical Calculus  
meatus urinarius and testicle

**98. Shifting**

\*Flatulence

Hysteria

Locomotor Ataxy

Rheumatism

Spinal Tumour

Tapeworm

Trichinosis

**99. Gnawing**

Abdominal Aneurysm  
back

Caries of Spine

Cancer of Stomach

Descending Thoracic  
Aneurysm

Gout

Lithæmia (lumbar)

Periostitis

Spinal Meningitis

**100. Increased by Move-  
ment**

Acute Inflammatory  
Diseases

Abscess

Caries of Spine

Fractures

Gout

Glandular Fever

Lumbago

Neuritis

Oöphoritis

Pachymeningitis, Ext.  
Spinal

Perinephritis

Pleurisy, Acute

Pneumonia, Acute

Peritonitis

Pleurodynia

Rheumatism, Acute

Rheumatism, Muscular



**INCREASED—continued**

Sciatica  
 Spinal Meningitis  
 Spinal Irritation  
 Synovitis  
 Spinal Tumour  
 Salpingitis  
 Weil's Disease

**101. Increased at Night**

Most pain is so, but especially that from—

Locomotor Ataxy  
 Neuritis  
 Osteitis  
 Periostitis  
 Renal Calculus  
 Rheumatism

**SENSATION****102. TENDERNESS**

The pain of all inflammatory affections is accompanied by more or less tenderness

**103. Scalp**

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia  
 Clavus Hystericus  
 Cerebral Tumour  
     over site  
 Erysipelas  
 Migraine  
 Mastoid Abscess  
 Rheumatism  
 Syphilitic Periostitis  
 Trigeminal Neuralgia

**104. Spine**

Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Caries of Spine  
 Compression of Cord  
 Descending Thoracic Aneurysm  
 Enlarged Bronchial Glands  
     4th and 5th dorsal  
 Hysteria  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
     not increased by movement  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Meningitis, Spinal  
 'Spinal Irritation'  
 Spinal Apoplexy  
 Spinal Periostitis  
 Tumours of Spine

**105. Lumbar**

Appendicitis (right side)  
 Lumbar Abscess  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Suppurative  
 Perinephritis  
 Renal Calculus  
 Renal Cancer

**106. Chest**

Angina Pectoris  
 Aneurysmal Prominence  
 Caries of Sternum  
 Empyæma necessitatis

**TENDERNESS—continued**

Hysteria (Mamma)  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 Myocarditis  
 Periostitis  
 Phthisis (on percussion)  
 Pericarditis

**HYPOCHONDRIUM**

**107. Right, including Liver  
 Tenderness**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Abscess of Liver  
 Cancer of Liver  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 (Hypertrophic)

**\*Cyanotic Liver**

Fatty Degeneration of  
 Liver

Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart

Gallstones

Hydatids, Inflamed

Hepatitis, Acute

Jaundice, Obstructive

Myocarditis

Mitral Disease

Perihepatitis

Sarcoma of Liver

Syphilitic Liver

Weill's Disease

**108. Left, including Splenic  
 Tenderness**

Ague

Enteric Fever

Influenza

Impacted Fæces (angle  
 of colon)

Relapsing Fever

**ABDOMEN**

**109. Epigastrium**

Addison's Disease

Arsenic-poisoning

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Cancer of Stomach  
 (slight)

Cirrhosis of Stomach

Gastritis, Acute Erythe-  
 matous

Gastritis, Chronic

Gallstones

Hysteria

Hypochondriasis

Irritant-poisoning

Pericarditis, Acute

Pleurisy, Diaphragm-  
 atic

Pancreas, Inflammation  
 of

**\*Ulcer of Stomach**

acute, small circumscribed  
 area. Similar area in  
 back

**110. Iliac**

Appendicitis (rt.)

Enteric Fever

right side—gurgling

Hysteria

Oöphoritis

Pelvic Cellulitis

**ABDOMEN—continued**

Pelvic Peritonitis  
Sacro-iliac Disease  
Salpingitis  
Uterine Congestion

**111. McBurney's Point**

This lies midway between  
the anterior superior  
spine of the right ilium  
and the umbilicus

**Appendicitis**

point of maximum in-  
tensity

**112. Hypogastrium**

Calculus, Vesical

**\*Cystitis**

Dysmenorrhœa  
Metritis, Acute  
Pelvic Peritonitis  
Pericystitis  
Perimetritis

**113. Unclassified Abdominal Tenderness**

Cancer of Intestine  
Dysentery  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
Peritonitis, Acute  
Strangulated Hernia  
unless gangrenous  
Sequela, of Colic  
Ulceration of Intestine

**114. Limbs**

Barlow's Disease  
lower end of each thigh

Erythema nodosum

'Growth Fever'

Hip Disease  
on tapping trochanter

Leucocythæmia

Neuritis

Neuritis, Multiple

Osteitis

Periostitis

Polymyositis

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens  
usually left leg

Phlebitis

along a hard vein

Rickets, 1.

Spinal Meningitis, Int.

Scurvy

Tetanus

Trichinosis

**115. Joints**

Gout

Hysteria

Pyæmia

Rheumatism, Acute

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Synovitis

**116. Perinæum**

Abscess, Ischio-rectal

Abscess, Urethral

\*Prostatitis

**117. Points Dououreux**

rare in first attacks

110-117



**POINTS DOULOUREUX—**  
*continued*

**Cervico-brachial Neur-**  
**algia**

axilla, upper part of del-  
toid, bend of elbow, be-  
hind inner condyle

**Lumbo-abdominal**  
**Neuralgia**

spinous processes, mid crest  
of ilium, hypogastrium,  
groin, scrotum

**Intercostal Neuralgia**

spinous process, side of  
chest or abdomen, and  
a point just short of  
the mesial line

**Sciatica**

posterior iliac spine, sciatic  
notch, behind knee, head  
of fibula, behind external  
malleolus, back of foot

**Fifth Nerve (Trigeminal**  
**Neuralgia)**

1st division.—Supra or-  
bital notch, above parie-  
tal eminence, and junc-  
tion of nasal bone with  
nasal cartilage

2nd division.—Infra orbital  
foramen, malar bone,  
gum of upper jaw

3rd division.—Temple, in  
front of ear, mental  
foramen and side of  
tongue (see 111)

**118. Muscular Anæsthesia**

Coarse Disease of Cere-  
brum

Hysteria (s)

Locomotor Ataxy

**Multiple Neuritis**  
**Syringomyelia**

**119. Hyperæsthesia (Ex-**  
**aggerated sensation)**

This can usually be distin-  
guished from tenderness  
by the skin being un-  
duly sensitive after it  
has been raised from  
the subjacent tissues

**Acute Bronchitis**  
**sternal**

**Barlow's Disease**  
**legs and knees**

**Clavus hystericus**

**Compression of Cord, 1.**

**Encephalitis**

**Hyperæmia of Brain**

**\*Hysteria**

**Injuries of Nerves**

especially gunshot wounds

**Myelitis, Acute**

**Neuritis, 1.**

**Neuralgia**

esp. trigeminal

**Meningitis Simplex**

**Meningitis, Cerebro-**  
**spinal**

**Meningitis, Int. Spinal**

**Meningitis, Tubercular**  
**Spinal**

**Pregnancy**

**Pachymeningitis, Ext.**  
**Spinal, 1.**

**Spinal Meningeal Hæ-**  
**morrhage**

**HYPERÆSTHESIA—continued**

‘Spinal Irritation’

Spinal Concussion

Tumours of Brain

**120. Anæsthesia (Absence of common sensation)**

Ague (cold stage)

fingers

Aneurysm of Desc. Aorta

3rd and 4th interspaces

Apoplexy

paralysed side, unless pons  
or medulla be the seat

Apoplexy, Spinal

lower extremities

Anterior Crural Paralysis

thigh, inner side of leg  
and foot

Compression of Cord, II.

Caisson Disease

Catalepsy (if severe)

Chorea

Cerebral Hyperæmia

Cerebral Tumours

esp. of pons

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (late)

Concussion of Spine

Compression of Cord,  
Slow

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Disseminated Sclerosis

Embolism

Exposure to Cold

Friedreich's Disease

legs

General Paralysis of  
Insane**\*Hysteria**

Hypertrophy of Brain

Hæmorrhage into Spinal  
Arachnoid

Herpes zoster

between vesicles

Locomotor Ataxy

glans penis and soles of feet

Lead-poisoning

Lepra anæsthetica

Morvan's Disease

Myelitis, Acute, II.

Myelitis, Chronic

Meningitis Simplex

Meningitis, Spinal (late)

Neuritis

Neuroma

Pressure on Nerve-  
trunk

Sciatica

Softening, Chronic (s)

Spinal Pachymeningitis

Ext. II.

Syringomyelia

arms and chest

Transverse Softening of  
Cord

lower extremities

Tumours of Cord

Tetany

**ANÆSTHESIA—continued**

Typhic state, 143

Thrombosis

Unilateral Lesion of  
Cord

if dorsal region, one leg

(See *Loss of Consciousness*, 802, and *Numbness*, 126)

**121. Hemianæsthesia (Sensation absent on one side)**

Apoplexy (x)

Cerebellar Disease

a. of opposite side

Hemichorea

Hysteria

u. of left side

Paralysis of 5th Nerve

Thrombosis or Rupture  
of Posterior Cerebral  
Artery

Tumour of Brain

posterior part of internal  
capsule

Unilateral Lesion of  
Cord

upper cervical

Unilateral Atrophy of  
Brain

**122. Analgesia (Insensibility to pain)**

Catalepsy, Severe

Diphtheritic Paralysis

General Paralysis of  
Insane

Hysteria

often hemianalgesia

Hystero-epilepsy

Locomotor Ataxy

Syringomyelia

Transverse Softening of  
Cord.

**123. THERMÆSTHESIA  
(Sense of temperature)**

**124. Lost or diminished**

Lepra anæsthetica

Locomotor Ataxy

Syringomyelia

Transverse Softening of  
Cord

**125. Increased**

Degeneration of Cere-  
bral Ganglia

Neuritis

**126. Numbness**

Appendicitis

right leg—early

Acroparæsthesia  
fingers, toes, lips, and tongue

Aura epileptica

Apoplexy (præm.)

Apoplexy, Spinal

Aconite-poisoning

Beri-beri

Bromism

\*Circulation, Defective

Hysteria

Hysterical Œdema

120-126

NUMBNESS—*continued*

Hyperæmia, Spinal  
 Leprosy  
 Locomotor Ataxy (soles)  
 Myxœdema  
 Myelitis, Acute  
 Neuritis  
 Neuroma (x)  
 Neuralgia (præm.)  
 Recklinghausen's Disease  
 Spinal Tumour  
 Sciatica  
 Softening, Chronic  
 Syringomyelia  
 Tetany

**127. Itching, Formication, or Tingling**

Apoplexy (præm.)  
 Aura epileptica  
 Anæmia of Brain  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Cheiropompholyx  
 Chloasma  
 Copaibism  
 Dermatitis  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Desquamation  
 Diabetes (genitals)  
 Dysidrosis  
 Ergotism  
 Encephalitis  
 Eczema  
 Fæcal Accumulation

Gout  
 Hydroa  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hyperæmia, Spinal  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hysteria  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Irritating Clothing  
 Irregularity of Circulation  
 Jaundice  
 Lichen  
 Leucorrhœa  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Meralgia paræsthetica (thigh)  
 Myelitis  
 Meningeal Hæmorrhage, Spinal  
 Menopause (Pruritus vulvæ)  
 Nephritis  
 Pediculi, etc.  
 Phthiriasis  
 Pruritus  
 Prurigo  
 Pityriasis  
 Psoriasis, I.  
 Pemphigus (x)  
 Pressure on a Nerve  
 Scabies  
 Spinal Hyperæmia  
 Spinal Irritation  
 Spinal Meningitis

ITCHING—*continued*

Spinal Apoplexy  
Scleroderma  
Stings  
Sciatica  
Tetany  
Tumours of Brain  
Tumours of Spinal Cord  
Urticaria  
Uterine Disease  
Variola  
Worms (mucous orifices)

**128. Præcordial Anxiety or Sinking**

Aneurysm  
Aortitis  
Arsenic-poisoning  
Asthenia in general  
Angina Pectoris  
Atony of Stomach  
Cholera  
Dilatation of Heart  
Displacement of Heart  
Flatulence  
Heart Lesions in general  
Lithæmia  
Melancholia  
Myocarditis, Acute  
Pericarditis  
Syphilitic Heart

**129. Heartburn (Cardialgia)**

Due to lactic acid

Cancer of Stomach  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Gastralgia  
Gastritis  
Indigestion  
esp. of fatty food  
Ulcer of Stomach

**130. Fear of Open Spaces Agoraphobia**

**131. Girdle Sensation**

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Crushing Lesion of Cord  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Myelitis  
Paraplegia  
Spinal Meningitis  
Sprained Diaphragm  
from vomiting, etc.  
Tumours of Cord

**132. Subjective Heat**

Exophthalmic Goitre  
Irritant-poisoning  
Influenza  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Menopause  
Paralysis agitans  
epigastrium and back  
Rectum, Cancer of  
Spinal Irritation  
back  
Cold (see *Chills*, 147)

**133. Fulness**

Atony of Stomach  
Dilatation of Stomach



**FULNESS—continued**

Emphysæma  
 Fatty Degeneration of Heart  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Gottre, Exophthalmic  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hepatic Enlargements  
 Peritonitis, Chronic  
 Remittent Fever

**134. Weight**

Aura epileptica  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Apoplexy (præm.)  
 Dyspepsia  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Displacement of Heart  
 Endocarditis, Acute  
 Flatulence  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Hæmatemesis (præm.)  
 Hæmoptysis (præm.)  
     sternum  
 Hypertrophic Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Lithæmia (epigastrium)  
 Syphilitic Liver  
 Trichinosis

**135. Bearing Down**

Abortion (threatening)

Cervicitis  
 Congestion of Uterus  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Distension of Bladder  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Hypertrophic Endometritis  
 Hypertrophied Cervix  
 Inversion of Uterus  
 Labour  
 Metritis  
 Ovarian Cyst  
 Prolapsus Uteri  
 Periproctitis  
 Prostatitis  
 Retained Menses or Decidua  
 Retroversion  
 Subinvolution  
 Uterine Fibroid or Polypus

(See *Weight*, 134 ;  
*Tenesmus*, 36)

**136. Oppression**

Angina Pectoris  
 Aortitis  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Aneurysm  
 \*Dyspepsia  
 Emphysæma  
 Exophthalmic Gottre  
 Hysteria  
 Mediastinal Tumour

**OPPRESSION—continued**

Pericardial Effusion

(See *Weight*, 134)

**137. Faintness (with or without giddiness)**

Anæmia

Aneurysm

Angina Pectoris

Addison's Disease

Ascites

Aortic Disease

Bradycardia

Diphtheria

Dilatation of Heart

Dissecting Aneurysm

Emotion

Exhaustion

Flatulence

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Heated Air

Hæmorrhage

Intercostal Neuralgia

Leucocythæmia

Menière's Disease

Pregnancy

Pain

Pleural Effusion

(esp. left)

Perforation of Bowel

Poisoning by Depressants

Pneumothorax

Quickening

Shock

Strangulated Hernia

Tapeworm

Thrombosis of Pulm.

Artery

(See *Vertigo*, 139)

**138. Hutchinson's Mask**

A feeling as if the face were compressed

Locomotor Ataxy

**139. Vertigo or Giddiness**

Aura epileptica

Asthenopia, Muscular

Alcoholism

Apoplexy (præm.)

Arterio-sclerosis

Bulbar Paralysis (præm.)

Catalepsy

\*Constipation

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia

Cirrhosis of Kidney

Cinchonism

Corrosive-poisoning

Dilatation of Stomach (a stomacho læso)

Disseminated Sclerosis

Encephalitis

Epilepsy

Facial Paralysis (onset)

Gastritis (chronic)

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Heart

136-139

**VERTIGO**—*continued*

Hydrocephalus (chronic)  
 Hæmatoma of Dura Mater  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Jaundice  
 Laryngeal Vertigo  
 Lithæmia  
 Labyrinthitis  
 Labyrinthine Growths  
 Menière's Disease  
 Migraine  
 Petit Mal  
 Plague  
 Ptomainism  
 Stokes Adams Disease  
 Typhus (Inv.)  
 Tumour of Brain  
   lesions of pons, c. quadrigemina, cerebellum, and middle cerebellar peduncle  
 Weil's Disease  
   Also abuse of tea or tobacco  
 (See *Gait*, 729; *Mal-Coördination*, 743)

**WEAKNESS****140. Lassitude and Debility**

Anæmia  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Convalescence from Acute Disease

Chlorosis  
 Carcinoma  
 Diabetes  
 Dysentery  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Influenza  
 Incubation stage of Exanthemata  
 Jaundice  
 Lipomatosis neurotica  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lithæmia  
 Myxœdema  
 Neurasthenia  
 Nephritis  
 Pancreatic Disease  
 Pyelitis (chronic)  
 Pyrexia  
 Scurvy

**141. Prostration**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Buhl's Disease  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Cholera  
 Concussion of Brain or Spine  
 Diarrhœa (severe)  
 Dysentery (late)  
 Embolism of Pulm. Artery  
 Fat Embolism  
 Endocarditis

**PROSTRATION—continued**

Gangrene of Lung  
Glanders  
Hepatic Colic  
Hæmorrhage  
Hyperpyrexia  
Inversion of Uterus  
Plague  
Ptomainism  
Quinsy  
Relapsing Fever  
Trichinosis  
Typhic state, 143  
Tuberculosis, Acute

**142. Collapse**

Aniline-poisoning (absorption)  
Acute Alcoholism  
Embolism of Pulmonary Artery  
Hæmorrhage, Profuse  
Hydrophobia (late)  
Hernia, Gangrenous  
Perforation of Diaphragm  
Perforation of Stomach  
Perforation of Intestine  
Pneumo-pericardium  
Rupture of Bladder  
Rupture of Heart  
Rupture of Uterus  
Rupture of Ectopic Amnion  
Rupture of Ovarian Cyst

Poisoning by Aconite and Heart Depressants generally

The three preceding divisions run into one another

**143. Typhic State**

Anthrax  
Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Dysentery (term.)  
Erysipelas (severe)  
Enteric (severe)  
Extravasation of Urine  
Jaundice (severe)  
Ptomainism  
Plague  
Pyæmia  
Phosphorus-poisoning  
Septicæmia  
Scarlatina, Malignant  
Typhus, Malignant  
Variola, Malignant

**144. Loss of Sexual Power**

Atrophy of Testes  
Ataxic Paraplegia (early)  
General Paralysis but exalted at first  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Primary Spastic Paraplegia  
Progressive Musc. Atrophy

**RIGORS AND CHILLS****145. Rigors or Shivering Fits**

Appendicitis  
 Catheterisation  
 Calculus, Passage of  
 Diphtheria (s)  
 Erysipelas (s)  
 Empyæma  
 Kussmaul's Disease  
 Meningitis  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Meningitis, Internal Spinal  
 \*Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pyæmia  
 Pyelitis, Acute  
 Pelvic Abscess  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Renal Abscess  
 Renal Embolism  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Septicæmia  
 Scarlatina (s)  
 Suppurative Spinal  
   Pachymeningitis  
 Suppurative Synovitis  
 \*Suppuration (onset of)  
 Typhus  
 Thrombosis  
 Ulcerative Endocarditis  
 Variola

Weil's Disease (onset)  
 Woillez's Disease (onset)

**146. Recurring Rigors**

Ague  
 Gallstones  
 Glanders  
 Pleurisy (s)  
 Perinephritis  
 Renal Calculus  
 Tuberculosis, Acute

**147. Chills**

Chiefly in the back  
 Ague  
 Coryza (s)  
 Dysentery  
 Erysipelas  
 Glanders, i.  
 Herpes Laryngis  
 Hysteria  
 \*Influenza  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Myxœdema  
 Migraine, i.  
 Mumps (onset)  
 Pyonephrosis  
 Phthisis, Acute  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Periarthritis nodosa  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Salpingitis  
 Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis

CHILLS—*continued*  
 'Spinal Irritation'  
 Spinal Meningitis

### VISION

#### 148. Double Vision (Diplopia)

Alcoholism  
 Asthenopia, Muscular  
 (s)  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 (s)  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Ophthalmoplegia externa  
 Paralysis of Third Nerve  
 Paralysis of Fourth Nerve  
 Paralysis of Sixth Nerve  
 Tumour of Brain

(See *Paralysis*, 746)

#### 149. Hemianopsia

Cerebral lesion on side opposite to that of the blind halves  
 Rupture or Occlusion of Posterior Cerebral Artery  
 Tumour of posterior part of Internal Capsule, Optic Chiasma, Optic Tract or Occipital Lobe

(See 283)

#### 150. Contraction of Visual Field

Choro-retinitis pigmentosa  
 Choroiditis, Exudative  
 Detached Retina  
 Embolism of Cerebral Artery  
 Foreign Body in Cornea, Lens, or Vitreous  
 Opacities in Cornea, Lens, or Vitreous  
 Glaucoma  
 Hæmorrhage into Retina  
 Injuries to Eyeball  
 Nyctalopia  
 Optic Atrophy

#### 151. Hemeralopia (Night blindness)

Ague  
 Nephritis  
 Retinitis pigmentosa  
 Scurvy

#### 152. *Muscæ Volitantes* (Black specks)

Anæmia of Brain  
 Cholera  
 Duodenal Catarrh  
 Hysteria  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 \*Liver Disorders

**MUSCÆ VOLITANTES—***continued*

Opacities of Vitreous

Tumour of Brain

**153. Rainbow Edges to Objects**

Glaucoma

**154. Sparks or Flashes**

Aura epileptica

Apoplexy (præm.)

Delirium Tremens

Epilepsy

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypochondriasis

Hysteria

Insanity

Migraine

wavy glimmer

Meningitis

Thrombosis of Cerebral Vessels

**155. Photophobia (Intolerance of light)**

Anæmia of Brain

Arsenic-poisoning

Cyclitis

Choroiditis

Cinchonism

Encephalitis

Gastritis, Acute (s)

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Brain

Hysteria

Hooping Cough, i.

Iritis

Keratitis

Migraine

Measles, i., and præm.

Meningitis, i.

Ophthalmia

Retinitis

Trichinosis

Typhus (præm.)

Ulcer or Vesicle of Cornea

**156. Amblyopia (Feeble sight)**

Atrophy of Brain

Alcoholism (s)

Bromism

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy

Hydrocephalus

Locomotor Ataxy

Migraine

Mercurialism

Salicisism

Tobacco, Abuse of

Tumour of Brain

**157. Amaurosis (Blindness from extra-ocular causes)**

Anæmia of Brain

(transient)

Amenorrhœa

Cirrhosis of Kidney (s)

Cerebellar Disease

**152-157**

**AMAUROSIS—continued**

Cinchonism  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Cerebral Hæmorrhage (s)  
 Epilepsy  
 Embolism of Brain  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Meningitis  
 Syphilis  
 Softening of Brain  
 Suppression of Menses, Sudden  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Tobacco Abuse  
 Uræmia

**HEARING****158. Deafness**

Adenoids  
 Atrophy of Brain  
 Anchylosed Ossicles  
 Auditory Neuritis  
 Bromism  
 Congenital Deafness  
 Coryza  
 Cinchonism  
 Diphtheria  
 Enteric Fever  
 Emotions  
 Eustachian Obstruction  
 Exanthemata (slight)

Hay Fever  
 Hysteria  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hæmorrhage, Intra-cranial  
 Lead-poisoning (s)  
 Leucocythæmia (late)  
 Locomotor Ataxy (s)  
 Labyrinth, Tumours and Cancer of  
 Lesion of Medulla, Pons, or Superior Temporo-sphenoidal Convolution  
 Menière's Disease, II.  
 Meningitis esp. basilar  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Mumps  
 Mental Strain  
 Measles  
 Nephritis, Chr.  
 Nervousness  
 Otitis media  
 Otitis interna  
 Polypi, Nasal  
 Polypi, Aural  
 Pharyngitis  
 Ruptured Tympanum  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Salicisim  
 Shock  
 Syphilis  
 Typhus



**DEAFNESS—continued**

Uræmia

Wax in Meatus

**159. Exalted Hearing**

Convalescence from

Fevers

Epilepsy

Gastritis, Acute

Hysteria

Hydrophobia

Hypochondriasis

Inflammation of Brain  
or Membranes

Migraine

Nervousness

Tetanus

Tumours of Brain

**160. Tinnitus Aurium (Subjective sounds)**

Aura epileptica

Alcoholism, Chronic

Anæmia of Brain

Aneurysm of Base of  
Skull

Apoplexy (præm.)

Blow upon Head

Cinchonism

Cervico-occipital Neur-  
algia

Catalepsy (præm.)

Cholera

Delirium Tremens

Enteric Fever

Ergotism

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hysteria

Indigestion (s)

Leucocythæmia

Lithæmia

Mumps

Meningitis

Malaria

Mania

Menière's Disease

Otitis, Suppurative

Obstructed Eustachian  
Tube

Polypus, Nasal or Aural

Remittent Fever

Typhus

Tumour of Brain

Tapeworm

Thrombosis, Cerebral

\*Wax in Meatus

**TUNING-FORK****161. Sound Increased**

Obstructive Deafness

Over-tension of Mem-  
brane or Ossicles**162. Sound Diminished**

Nervous Deafness

**163. Positive Rinne**

(normal condition)

The tuning-fork placed  
opposite the meatus is  
still audible after it has  
ceased to be heard while  
in contact with the  
mastoid process

TUNING-FORK—*continued***Negative Rinne**

inaudible as above

Defective Sound Con-  
duction**164. Positive Weber**

(Weber +)

The tuning-fork placed on  
the forehead is heard  
loudest in the deaf ear

Obstructive Deafness

**Negative Weber**

(Weber —)

The tuning-fork placed on  
the forehead is heard  
loudest in the sound  
earNerve Deafness in the  
deaf ear**TASTE****165. Lost or Impaired  
(Ageusia)**Anæsthesia or Paralysis  
of Fifth Nerve

Bulbar Paralysis

Bromism

\*Coryza

Facial Paralysis

when chorda tympani is  
involved

Hysteria

Nasal Polypus or  
ObstructionParalysis of Glosso-  
pharyngeal

Rhinitis, Atrophic

Tongue dry or thickly  
furred

Tumour of Brain

**166. Perverted (Parageu-  
sia)**

Hysteria

Insanity (see *Pica*, 31)**167. Foul (Cacogenesis)**

Duodenal Catarrh

Dyspepsia

Epilepsy

\*Fæcal Accumulation

Gangrene of Lung

Gastric Irritation

Hysteria

Insanity

Jaundice

Lithæmia

Liver Affections

Myxœdema

Peritonitis

Poisoning by Arsenic,  
Copper, Mercury,  
Lead, Iodides, or  
Tartar Emetic

Phthisis

Teeth, Caries of

Typhus

Variola

**SMELL****168. Lost or Impaired  
(Anosmia)**

Adenoids

**ANOSMIA—continued**Abscess at Root of  
Nose

Aphasia (unilateral, s)

**\*Coryza**

Cerebellar Tumour

Congenital Absence of  
Olfactory Bulbs

Facial Paralysis (s)

**Hysteria**

Hydrocephalus

Injuries to Head

Noxious Vapour

Occlusion of Nostrils

Olfactory Clefts

Ozæna

Paralysis of Fifth Nerve  
from dryness of mucous  
membrane**Polypi**

Rhinitis, Atrophic

Rhinoliths

Syphilis

Tumour of Brain

post. third of internal  
capsule (unilateral)**Typhus**

Tobacco, Abuse of

**169. Subjective Smells**

Aura epileptica

**Hysteria****Insanity**

Myxœdema

**Meningitis**

Tumour of Brain

front of temporo-sphen-  
oidal lobe**SWALLOW****170. Dysphagia**

Aortic Aneurysm .

Atlanto-axial Disease

Bronchial Glands, En-  
larged

Crico-arytenoid

Arthritis

**Chorea**Cancer of Tongue,  
Larynx, Pharynx, or  
Œsophagus

Concretions in Tonsil

**Diphtheria**

Glandular Fever

Glossitis

Gottre (x)

Gumma of Pharynx

Hydropericardium

Herpes of Pharynx

Impacted Foreign Body

**Laryngitis**

Laryngitis, Tubercular

Lymphadenoma

Lupus of Throat (slight)

**Measles**

Mercurial Stomatitis

Œsophagismus

Œsophagitis

Pharyngeal Plaque  
muqueuse

**DYSPHAGIA—continued**

Pharyngitis  
Perichondritis of  
Larynx  
Parotitis  
Pachydermia Laryngis  
Pleural Effusion, Large  
Post-pharyngeal  
Abscess  
Ptomainism  
Quinsy  
Tubercular Pharyngitis  
Scarlatina  
Sarcoma of Pharynx  
Spasm of Pharynx  
Stricture of Œsophagus

Stomatitis  
\*Tonsillitis  
Tonsillitis, Rheumatic  
or Gouty  
Tonsillitis, Septic  
Tonsillitis, Syphilitic  
Typhus  
Tubercle of Pharynx  
Tumour of Mediastinum  
Tetanus  
Trichiniasis  
Volvulus of Œsophagus  
Variola or Varicella  
eruption on fauces  
(See *Paralysis of Deglutition*, 755)

## PART II

### INSPECTION AND OBSERVATION

CONTRACTIONS : s, sometimes ; u, usually ; x, exceptionally ; i, first stage ; ii, second stage ; iii, third stage ; \*, the most probable or characteristic disease.

#### NUTRITION

##### 171. Development of Fat

Alcoholism  
Chlorosis  
Cretinism  
Cessation of Active Habits  
Cessation of Active Occupation  
Dementia  
Encephalitis (s)  
Lipomatosis neurotica  
Myxedema  
Menopause  
Mitral Disease (s)  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis  
Rickets  
Sclerosis, Disseminated

##### 172. Local Muscular

Wasting  
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis  
hand, etc.

Bulbar Paralysis  
tongue, lips, and (later) limbs  
Circumflex Paralysis  
deltoid  
Compression of Cord  
Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy  
including face  
Infantile Paralysis  
Injury to Motor Nerve  
Lead Palsy  
Myelitis, Acute  
esp. when in lumbar enlargement  
Morvan's Disease  
Neuritis, ii.  
Peripheral Paralysis in general  
very rapid  
Polymyositis  
muscles firm  
Pseudo - hypertrophic Paralysis (latissimus dorsi)  
in strong contrast to infra-spinatus

**MUSCULAR WASTING—***continued*

Progressive Muscular Atrophy

'main en griffe.' Ball of thumb first

Rheumatism, Old

Sciatica, Old

Syringomyelia  
hand first

Spinal Tumour

Spinal Paralysis of Adults, Acute

Spinal Paralysis, Chr. Atrophic

**173. General Wasting and Cachexia**

Anæmia

Addison's Disease

Bronchiectasis

Bronchorrhœa

Cirrhosis of Stomach

Cirrhosis of Lung

Carcinoma

Constipation, Habitual

Cholera

Cholangitis, Chr. Fibrous

**\*Diabetes**

Diarrhœa

esp. in infants

Dysentery

Dilatation of Stomach

Duodenal Catarrh

Enteritis

Empyæma

Exophthalmic Goitre

Exanthemata, The

Gastritis, Chronic

Growth, Rapid

Hydatids

Hæmorrhages

Intrathoracic Tumours

if obstructing thoracic duct

Infantile Scurvy

Jaundice

Lactation, Prolonged

Locomotor Ataxy

Menopause

Melancholia

Malaria

Meningitis

Marasmus

Mollities Ossium

Measles

even from 3rd day of incubation

Morphinism

Myelitis, II.

Overfeeding (infants)

Ovarian Cyst

Pelvic Abscess

Phthisis

Peritonitis, Tubercular

Pancreatic Disease

Pyloric Obstruction

Relapsing Fever

Sprue

Stricture of Œsophagus

Suppuration, Chronic

**172-173**

**GENERAL WASTING—continued**

Syphilis, Hered. or Tertiary

Tabes mesenterica

Tuberculosis, Acute

Worms (s)

**SKIN****174. Dry (Anidrosis)**

Ascites

Ague (hot stage)

Atrophy, Senile

Cretinism

Compression of Cord,  
Slow

Dysidrosis

Diabetes

Enteric Fever

Gout (attack)

Influenza

Ichthyosis

Myxœdema

Melancholia

Perinephritis

Peritonitis, Chronic

Psoriasis

Prurigo

Rheumatoid Arthritis  
except handsSyringomyelia  
affected limb

Scleroderma

Scurvy

Tumour of Brain

**Xeroderma**

\*\* A dry skin is the normal condition in many persons

**175. Clammy**

Angina Pectoris

Arsenic-poisoning

Alcoholic Coma

Collapse (see 142)

Colic

Delirium Tremens

Hepatic Colic

Intestinal Obstruction

Lead-poisoning

Menière's Disease

Shock

Syncope

Sunstroke

Thrombosis, Cerebral

**SWEATING****176. General**

\*Ague, III.

Apoplexy

Bronchiectasis (night)

Bronchitis, Capillary

Debility

Defervescence

Diaphoretics

Dropsy, Cardiac

Epilepsy

Emotions

Exophthalmic Gout

Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

Glanders

**SWEATING—continued**

Gout, II.  
 Hydatid of Lung (night)  
 Influenza  
 Phthisis (night)  
 Polymyositis  
 Pyæmia  
 Pyonephrosis  
 Pneumonia  
 Pulmonary Osteo-arthropathy  
 Remittent Fever  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Renal Colic  
 \*Rheumatism, Acute  
 Spinal Apoplexy  
 Septicæmia  
 Trichinosis  
 Tuberculosis

**177. Partial**

Hemiplegia (x)  
 unilateral  
 Intrathoracic Aneurysm  
 or Tumour  
 side of face  
 Facial Hemihypertrophy  
 affected side  
 Bromidrosis  
 feet and axillæ  
 Suppurative Parotitis  
 unilateral  
 Rickets  
 head

**178. Chylo-serous**

Chyluria (rare)

**179. Bloody (Hæmidrosis)**

General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Hysteria  
 Rupture of Capillaries  
 into Sweat Ducts  
 Self-inflicted Punctures

**180. Coloured (chromidrosis)**

Usually in neurotic young  
 women

Red  
 bacteria  
 Green or blue  
 iron or copper internally

**181. Offensive**

Bromidrosis  
 Rheumatic Fever  
 Scurvy  
 Variola

—  
**Pallid, see Face**

**182. Yellow**

Anæmia of dark persons  
 Bruises, III.  
 Chlorosis  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Jaundice (230)  
 Mucous Disease  
 Nitric-acid Stains  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 lemon  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria



**YELLOW—continued**

Yellow Fever

Xanthelasma

esp. eyelids

\*\* Yellow palms are said to be common in enteric fever

**183. Pigmented or Bronzed Patches**

\*Addison's Disease

Acanthosis nigricans

warty

Abdominal Tumours (s)

Arsenic-poisoning

Diabetes (s)

Exophthalmic Goitre

Kidney, Contracted (s)

Lepra anæsthetica

Leucoderma

Morphæa

Melanotic Liver

Malarial Cachexia

Pregnancy

Pellagra

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Recklinghausen's Disease

Syphilis (s)

Tinea versicolor

Urticaria pigmentosa

(See 495)

\*\* Also intermittent pressure (garters, collar-stud, etc.)

**184. Grey**

Argyria

Antifebrin

slaty anæmia

**185. White Patches**

Facial Hemiatrophy

Keloid

Leprosy

Leucoderma

pigmented border

Morphæa

not hard

Scleroderma

hard

Scars

**186. Cyanosis (see Face, 226)****187. Thickened**

Abscess, Impending

Cellulitis

Erysipelas

Ichthyosis

Keloid

Lichen ruber

Leprosy

Phlebitis

Scars

Scleroderma

Sclerema

Sclerodactyla

fingers and face

(See *Edema*, 191)**188. Red**

Acute Articular Osteitis

Abscess

Chilblain

**RED—continued**

Cellulitis  
 Erythema  
 Erythema nodosum  
 Erysipelas  
 Erythromelalgia  
 Gout  
 Lymphangiectasis  
 Neuritis (x)  
 Rubefaciens  
 Scalds and Burns  
 Synovitis, Acute  
 Scarlatina (see *Erythema*, 197; *Face*, 226)

**189. Sudamina and Miliaria**

Cheiopompholyx  
 Enteric Fever  
 Hyperidrosis  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Malignant Fevers  
 Phthisis  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Trichinosis

**190. Petechiae and Ecchymosis**

Ague  
 Amyloid  
 Anæmia  
 Barlow's Disease  
 Blows

Buhl's Disease  
 Cancer of Liver  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Chloralism  
 Dysentery  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Diphtheria  
 Erythema multiforme  
 Hæmophilia  
 Iodism  
 Infective Endocarditis  
 Jaundice  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Measles  
 Malignant Fevers  
   esp. variola and typhus  
 Nephritis  
 Psittacosis  
 Plague  
 \*Purpura hæmorrhagica  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Phthisis (s)  
 Peliosis rheumatica  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rupture of Vein  
 Rheumatism, Acute (s)  
 Scurvy  
 Typhic state (143)  
 Valvular Disease  
 Yellow Atrophy, Acute  
 Yellow Fever

**191. Œdema and Anasarca**

Abscess  
 Angio-neurotic Œdema  
 Amyloid (late)  
 Atrophy of Heart  
 Aortic Disease (x)  
     very advanced cases  
 Aortic Aneurysm  
 Anæmia  
 Beri-beri  
 Buhl's Disease (s)  
 Bronchitis, Chronic (s)  
 Cellulitis  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
     (term.)  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Diabetes (late)  
 Displaced Heart  
 Erysipelas  
 Empyæma  
     affected side (s)  
 Emphysema (late)  
 Extravasation of Urine  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
     Heart  
 Fibroid Disease of  
     Heart  
 Glanders  
 Gout  
 Hysterical Œdema  
     bluish, not pitting  
 Hypertrophy of Heart,  
     II.  
 Malformation of Heart

Mitral Regurgitation  
 Myxœdema  
     not pitting  
 Nephritis, Acute and  
     Chronic  
 Neuritis (x)  
 Pericardium, Adherent  
 Pneumo-peritonæum  
     epigastrium  
 Perinephritic Abscess  
     lumbar region  
 Pleural Effusion  
     same side (x)  
 Suppurative Synovitis  
 Scurvy (feet)  
 Syphilitic Disease of  
     Heart  
 Tricuspid Regurgitation  
 Urticaria (see *Limbs*,  
     481; *Face*, 237)

**192. Emphysema, Interstitial**

Pneumothorax (s)  
 Perforation of Stomach  
     or Bowel (x)  
 Ulceration of Larynx;  
 Wound of Lung,  
     Larynx, or Intestine

**193. Inelastic**

Atrophy, Senile  
 Coma  
 Cholera  
 Enteric Fever  
 Meningitis

**INELASTIC—continued**

Syphilis, Hereditary

Typhus

Typhic state (143)

**194. Glossy**

Gout

Injury to Nerves

Leprosy — non-Tuber-  
culated

Syringomyelia

Stretched Skin (from  
any cause)**195. Desquamation**Sequel of Dermatitis of  
some kind

Dengué

Erythema (s)

Erysipelas

Enteric Fever (x)

Eczema

Favus (yellow)

Gout

Herpes

Ichthyosis

Lupus

Measles

branny

Psoriasis

Pityriasis

Pityriasis rubra  
flakes

Rötheln (slight)

Scurvy (legs)

**\*Scarlatina**flakes—from 7th day to  
about 7th week

Syphilis

Seborrhœa

fatty scales

Tinea tonsurans

Xeroderma

**196. Scars follow**

Anthrax

Abscess

Acne rosacea

Burns (if deep)

Boils

Carbuncles

Ecthyma (severe)

Gangrene

Herpes zoster

Lupus vulgaris

bluish, papery

Lupus exedens

Lupus syphiliticus

large

Lupus erythematosus

Ulcers

Varicella (s)

Variola

Wet-cupping

Wounds

**197. Erythema**

Arnica

Antipyrin

Arsenic

Bromism

**ERYTHEMA**—*continued*

Belladonna  
 Boric Acid  
 Copaiba  
 Croton Oil  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Chloral  
 Cubebs  
 Dengué  
 Extravasation of Urine  
 Erythema simplex  
 E. scarlatiniforme  
     common after operations  
     —throat normal  
 Erysipelas  
 Gout  
 Hydroa, i.  
 Intertrigo  
 Iodism (x)  
 Malingering  
 Ptomainism  
 Phlebitis  
 Pellagra  
 Quinism  
 Rubefacients  
 Rhubarb  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 Rötheln  
 Sulfonal  
 Salicylic Acid  
 Scarlatina  
     neck first  
 Urticaria  
     around wheals

**198. Macules**

Dermatitis herpetiformis  
 Freckles  
 Lupus  
 Nævus  
 Roseola (s)  
 Syphilis  
 Spilus  
 Typhus  
     mulberry—chiefly on abdomen

**199. Papules**

A papule may be the first stage of a vesicle, pustule, or crust  
 Dermatitis herpetiformis  
 Enteric Fever  
     lenticular—several crops, chiefly about hypochondria  
 Lichen  
 Lichen ruber  
     flat and sometimes umbilicated  
 Measles  
     face first; spots isolated at first, afterwards grouped  
 Psittacosis  
 Phthiriasis  
 Prurigo  
 Rötheln  
 Roseola  
 Scabies

**PAPULES—continued**

Syphilis

Variola

first 3 days of eruption  
—face and wrists first

Varicella

several crops

**200. Vesicles**

Anthrax

Arnica externally

Antimony externally

Arsenic-poisoning,  
Chronic

Bromism

Cheiropompholyx

Dermatitis repens

Dermatitis herpeti-  
formis

Eczema

Grocer's Itch

Glanders

Hydroa

Herpes zoster

track of a nerve, u. rt.  
intercostalHerpes iris  
rings

Herpes simplex

Miliaria

Syphilis

Scabies

esp. between fingers

Sudamina

Sulphur Inunction

Varicella

12th to 36th hour of disease,

not umbilicated, collapse  
on pricking, several  
crops, fluid rarely  
turbid

Variola

3rd to 6th day, umbili-  
cated, do not collapse on  
pricking, single crop, be-  
come turbid before dry-  
ing up.**201. Bullæ**

Blisters

Burns

Cheiropompholyx

Dermatitis herpeti-  
formis

Erysipelas

Gangrene, i.

Glanders

Hydroa

Leprosy

Morvan's Disease

Meningitis, Cerebro-  
spinal

Pemphigus

Raynaud's Disease  
black and symmetrical

Rupia, i.

Scald

Syringomyelia

affected limb

Scurvy

containing blood

Syphilis, Hereditary

**202. Pustules**

Anthrax

**PUSTULES—continued**

Ecthyma  
 Eczema pustulare  
 Glanders  
 Impetigo contagiosa  
 Porrigo  
 Scabies  
 Sycosis  
 Variola  
 Varicella (x)

**203. Tubercles**

Acne  
 Bromism  
 Epithelioma  
 Elephantiasis  
 Iodism (x)  
 Keloid  
 Lupus  
 Molluscum  
 Phyma  
 Recklinghausen's Disease  
     generalised neuro-fibromata  
 Rodent Ulcer  
 Sycosis  
 Scrofula  
 Syphilis  
 Vitiligo  
 Warts  
 Yaws

**204. Crusts**

A crust may be the last

stage of an eruption  
 which began as a papule

Acne sebacea  
     fatty  
 Eczema  
 Erythema  
 Favus (scutula)  
     yellow  
 Impetigo  
 Leprosy  
 Rupia  
 Ringworm (s)  
 Sycosis  
 Scabies  
 Variola

**205. Parasites**

Achorion Schönleini  
     (Favus)  
 Acarus scabiei  
     (Itch)  
 Microsporon Audouinii  
     (Alopecia)  
 Microsporon furfur  
     (Pityriasis versicolor)  
 Microsporon mentagrophytes  
     (Sycosis)  
 Pediculus corporis  
     (Phthiriasis)  
 Trichophyton tonsurans  
     (Ringworm)

**206. Wheals**

Angio-neurotic Oedema  
 202-206

**WHEELS—continued**

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Dermatitis herpetiformis

Polymyositis

Peliosis rheumatica

• **\*Urticaria**

Also Nettle-sting and the internal use of

Antipyrin

Antimony

Bromides

Copaiba

Iodides

Morphine

Quinine

Santonin

Sulfonal

**207. Ulcers**

(a) Simple

(b) Inflammatory  
u. lower part of shin,  
'angry,' sharp edges

(c) Eczematous

(d) Cold  
fingers and toes

(e) Senile

(f) Tubercular  
on neck or near a joint,  
oval or confluent, bleeds  
easily, edges under-  
mined, pink areola(g) Scorbutic  
'bullock's liver crusts'

(h) Gouty

superficial, over gouty  
joints(i) Syphilitic, Tertiary  
abrupt edges with dark red  
areola

(j) Lupous

(k) Rodent

(l) Cancerous  
secondary deposit in glands

(m) Varicose

(n) Edematous  
edematous granulations  
usually imply diseased  
bone

(o) Hæmorrhagic

(p) Irritable

(q) Inflamed

(r) Indolent

u. on leg

(s) Phagedænic

**HEAD****208. Shape and Size Altered**

Acromegaly

enlarged bones and soft  
parts

Achondroplasia

large and broad, 'bulldog'  
type

Cretinism

large, flat-topped

Hydrocephalus

large and spherical

Hypertrophy of Brain

even enlargement



**SHAPE AND SIZE ALTERED**—*continued***Infantile Hemiplegia**

flattened on one side

**Idiocy, Microcephalic**small and triangular, with  
apex at crown**Mongolian Imbecility**

short and spherical

**Idiocy, Macrocephalic**

large and irregular

**Osteitis deformans**

large

**Rickets**quadrilateral profile; high,  
square, and prominent  
forehead**Syphilis, Hereditary**

depressed sutures

'hour-glass' or 'hot-cross  
bun' head**209. FONTANELLES**These should all close  
before end of second  
year**210. Bulging****Hydrocephalus****Hyperæmia of Brain****Meningitis****Tumour of Brain****Ventricles, Effusion into****211. Depressed****Anæmia of Brain****Cholera****Diarrhœa****Marasmus****Spurious Hydrocephalus****All Infantile Wasting  
Diseases****212. Late in Closing****Hydrocephalus****Rickets****213. Large****Cretinism****Hydrocephalus****\*Rickets****Syphilis, Hereditary****214. Broad Sutures****Cretinism****Hydrocephalus****Rickets****215. Overlapping Sutures****Infantile Wasting Dis-  
eases (see *Depressed*  
*Fontanelles*, 211)****216. Craniotabes**Areas of thinned bone  
in occipital and parie-  
tal bones**Hydrocephalus****Rickets****Syphilis****217. Head Fixed****Atlanto-axial Disease****Ankylosis of Spine****208-217**

**Fixed—continued**

Caries of Spine (see  
*Stiff Neck*, 386)

**218. Voluminous**

normal under 2 months

Hydrocephalus

Idiocy

Rickets

**219. Retracted**

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

\*Basilar Meningitis,  
Tubercular or Simple.

Hystero-epilepsy

Internal Spinal Meningitis

Strychnine-poisoning

Tetanus

Tumours of Brain

subtentorial

Typhic state (s), (143)

**220. Oscillating**

Epilepsy

Friedreich's Disease

Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy

Menière's Disease

\*Rickets

**221. Edematous**

Abscess

Anasarca

Erysipelas

Glanders

forehead

Otitis interna, Suppurating  
behind ear

Thrombosis of Lat.  
Sinus

behind ear

Thrombosis of Superior  
Longitudinal Sinus  
forehead

(see *Anasarca*, 191)

**222. Enlarged Veins**

Hydrocephalus

Tubercular Meningitis

Tumours of Neck

Thrombosis of a Sinus

**223. Baldness or Thin Hair**

Anæmia

Convalescence from  
Fevers

Cretinism

Exophthalmic Goitre

Erysipelas

Hydrocephalus

Inheritance

Myxœdema

Mongolian Imbecility

Phthisis

\*Seborrhœa

Syphilis

Senility

**224. Bald Patches**

Alopecia

**BALD PATCHES—continued**

Favus  
 Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Lupus erythematosus  
 \*Ringworm  
 Rickets  
     back of head  
 Scars

**FACE****225. Pallid**

Angina Pectoris  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
     or cyanosed  
 Amyloid  
 Anæmia  
 Aortic Stenosis  
 Atrophy of Heart  
 Amenorrhœa  
 Alcoholic Coma  
 Concussion of Brain  
 Compression of Brain  
     termination  
 Chlorosis  
     in blondes  
 Collapse  
 Colic  
 Cholera  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Dysentery  
 Epilepsy, i.  
 Exophthalmic Goitre

Gastric Irritation  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Hæmatocele  
 Inversion of Uterus  
 Kussmaul's Disease  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Menorrhagia  
 Myxœdema  
     waxy  
 Menière's Disease  
 Mercurialism  
 Mitral Stenosis, i.  
 Mucous Disease  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
 Ovarian Disease  
 Phthisis, i.  
 Petit Mal  
 Plague  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Spinal Concussion  
 Syncope  
 Shock  
 Trance  
 Tubercular Meningitis  
     alternating with flushes  
 Thrombosis of Pul-  
     monary Artery  
 Tuberculosis  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 (See *Anæmia*, 982)

**226. Flushed**

Apoplexy

**FLUSHED—continued**

Ague  
 hot stage  
 Alcoholism, I.  
 Cancrum Oris  
 one cheek  
 Concussion of Brain, III.  
 Enteric Fever, III.  
 hectic  
 Fevers, I.  
 Hysterical Convulsions  
 Phthisis, III.  
 hectic  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Uterine Tumours

**227. Transient Flushes**

Amenorrhœa  
 Constipation  
 Enteric Fever  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Indigestion  
 Menopause  
 Spinal Irritation  
 Tubercular Meningitis

**228. Venous Stigmata**

Patchy redness with groups  
 of enlarged venules  
 Alcoholism  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Erythromelalgia

Facial Hemi-hyper-  
 trophy

Vomiting, Chronic

**229. Earthy or Sallow**

Anæmia of Dark Persons  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Chlorosis  
 greenish-grey  
 Cancerous Cachexia  
 Constipation  
 Duodenal Catarrh  
 Enteritis, Chronic  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Facial Hemiatrophy  
 parchment-like yellowish  
 patches

Fæcal Accumulation

Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart

Gastritis, Chronic

Hepatic Abscess

Lead-poisoning

Pleurisy in Children

Pernicious Anæmia

lemon colour

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Syphilis, Hereditary

'café au lait'

**JAUNDICE****230. Nervous**

Anxiety

Concussion of Brain (x)

Fright

JAUNDICE—*continued***231. Obstructive**(a) **INTRINSIC**

Duct-wall and lumen  
 Congenital Deficiency  
 of Duct  
 Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
 Chronic Fibrous Chol-  
 angitis  
 Distomata  
 Foreign Bodies from  
 Intestines  
 Gallstones  
 'Inspissated Bile' (?)  
 Stricture of Duct  
   spasmodic or organic  
 Tumefaction of Duct-  
 wall

(b) **EXTRINSIC**

Pressure upon duct or its  
 branches  
 Aneurysm  
 (Abdominal Aorta,  
   Hepatic Artery, or  
   Superior Mesenteric  
   Artery)  
 Cancer of Liver, Duo-  
 denum, Pancreas,  
   Right Kidney, or  
   Omentum  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cyanotic Liver  
 Duodenitis  
 Duodenal Scar from  
   old Ulcer

Fæcal Accumulation (x)  
 Hepatitis, Acute (x)  
 Hepatic Glands, En-  
   larged  
 Hepatic Abscess (x)  
 Hydatids  
 Icterus neonatorum  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Perihepatitis  
   from contraction  
 Peritonitis (s)  
   from contraction  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
   slight  
 Pancreatitis, Acute-(s)  
 Pregnancy (x)  
 Syphilitic Liver  
 Tumours of Duodenum,  
   Kidney, Liver, Pan-  
   creas; Ovary, Omen-  
   tum, Stomach, or  
   Uterus

**232. Toxæmic**

Ague  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Buhl's Disease  
 Endemic Jaundice  
 Endocarditis, Ulcera-  
   tive (s)  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Pyæmia  
 Poisoning by Antimony,  
   Copper, Liquid Chlo-  
   roform, Mercurry, or  
   Phosphorus

**JAUNDICE—continued**

Pernicious Intermittent  
Fever  
Remittent Fever  
Relapsing Fever  
Snake-poison  
Weil's Disease  
Winkel's Disease  
Yellow Fever

**233. Livid or Cyanosed**

Due to insufficient oxygen  
reaching the hemo-  
globin, or *vice versa*  
Aneurysm of Heart  
Aneurysms, Intrathor-  
acic (s)  
Aniline-poisoning  
Ague (cold stage)  
Ascites, Excessive  
Asthma, Spasmodic  
Asphyxia  
Bronchitis, Acute  
Bronchitis, Capillary  
Collapse of Lung  
Cancrum Oris  
one cheek  
Croup, Spasmodic  
Dilatation of Heart  
Displaced Heart  
Dyspnoea, Acute (725)  
Epilepsy, II.  
Emphysemata (late)  
Foreign Body in Air-  
passages  
Glossitis, Acute

Hooping Cough (par-  
oxysm)

Hydrothorax, Sudden  
Hypertrophy of Right  
Ventricle

Hypostatic Congestion  
of Lungs

Laryngitis, Acute

\*Malformation of Heart  
Mitral Disease

Myocarditis, Acute

Mediastinal Tumours

Edema of Lung

Edema Glottidis

Paralysis of Diaphragm

Paralysis of Respira-  
tory Muscles

Pernicious Intermittent  
Pericarditis

Pericardium, Adherent

Pericardial Effusion

Pulmonary Apoplexy

Pneumonia, Acute

Pneumonia, Lobular

Poisoning by Strych-  
nine

Sunstroke (s)

Thrombosis of Pulmon-  
ary Artery

Tympanites

Winkel's Disease

**234. Sides Unequal**

Congenital Asymmetry

Congenital Torticollis

232-234

SIDES UNEQUAL—*cont.*

Facial Hemihyper-  
trophy

Facial Hemiatrophy

Facial Paralysis, Old  
esp. if dating from child-  
hood

Infantile Paralysis, Old  
Paralysis of Cervical  
Sympathetic

**235. Flapping Cheek**

Apoplexy

Coma

Facial Paralysis

Diphtheritic Paralysis

\* \* Beware of unilateral  
toothlessness !

**236. Pinched**

Atrophy

Ague (cold stage)

Cholera

Colic

Collapse (142)

Diarrhoea

Dysentery

Enteric Fever

Facies Hippocratica

Gangrene of Lung

Hæmorrhage

Idiopathic Muscular  
Atrophy

Phthisis

Remittent Fever

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Spinal Caries

Strangulated Hernia

Scleroderma

Tuberculosis

Tabes mesenterica

Wasting Diseases (173)

**237. Swollen**

Acromegaly (s)

not pitting

Actinomycosis

lower jaw

Anasarca (191)

Boils

Cancerum Oris

one cheek

Cretinism

Dacryocystitis

Dropsy etc. of Antrum

Dental Abscess

Dengué

Emphysemæ (late)

Erysipelas

Enlarged Bronchial  
Glands (s)

Hydrocephalus (s)

Hooping Cough

Leprosy (leontiasis)

Mumps

Myxœdema

not pitting

Mediastinal Tumour

œdema, Circumscribed  
Acute

œdema (see 191)

Pneumothorax

**SWOLLEN—continued**

Sclerema  
 not pitting  
 Scurvy  
 Trichinosis  
 Urticaria  
 Variola, Confluent  
 A puffy face is also common  
 in wasted infants

**EXPRESSION****238. Vacant**

Adenoids  
 Anæmia  
 Bulbar Paralysis  
 Collapse  
 Cretinism  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Dementia  
 Enteric Fever  
 Facial Paralysis  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Idiocy  
 Idiopathic Muscular  
 Atrophy  
 Myxœdema (sad)  
 Plague  
 Paralysis of Insane,  
 General  
 Typhus  
 Worms

**239. Anxious ('Anxietas')**

Appendicitis  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Spasmodic Asthma  
 Aneurysm

Colic  
 Dyspnœa, Acute (725)  
 Dysentery  
 Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
 Empyæma  
 Emphyssæma, Intersti-  
 tial  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart  
 Fractured Ribs  
 Glossitis, Acute  
 Gangrene of Lung  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Intestinal Obstruction,  
 Acute  
 Laryngitis, Acute  
 Laryngitis, Diphtheritic  
 Lead Colic  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Œdema Laryngis  
 Pneumothorax  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Pericarditis  
 Peritonitis, Acute  
 Strangulated Hernia  
 Septicæmia  
 Uræmia

**240. Threatening**

Delirium Tremens  
 or suspicious  
 Encephalitis  
 Hydrophobia  
 Mania



**241. Unmeaning Grimaces**

Chorea  
 Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxy  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hysteria  
 Insanity  
 Strychninism  
 Spasm of Facial Nerve  
 Tetanus

\* \* Beware of malingerers !

**242. Risus Sardonicus**

Abdominal Cancer  
 Inflammation of Dia-  
 phragm  
 Peritonitis  
 Strychnine-poisoning  
 Spasm of Facial Nerves  
 Tetanus  
 Ulceration of Intestine

**EARS****243. Tophi**

Gout in system

**244. Hæmatoma (Blood tumour)**

Dementia  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Idiocy  
 Mania  
 Melancholia

**245. Waxy**

Addison's Disease  
 Anæmia  
 Chlorosis  
 Frostbite  
 Leucocythæmia  
 (See *Pallor*, 215)

**246. Livid**

Malformation of Heart  
 Dyspnœa (see 726)  
 Cyanosis (see 233)

**247. Swollen**

Abscess  
 Blows  
 Inflamed Tophi  
 Œdema (see 191)

**248. Gangrenous**

Frostbite  
 Raynaud's Disease

**249. Bleeding from Meatus**

Caisson Disease  
 Fracture of Base of  
 Skull  
 Polypus  
 Rupture of Membrana  
 Tympani

**250. Otorrhœa (Discharge from meatus)**

Caries of Temporal  
 Bone  
 Eczema of Meatus  
 Fracture of Base of Skull  
 cerebro-spinal fluid

**OTORRHOEA—continued**Otitis media, Chronic  
(fetid)

Pachymeningitis

Polypus  
blood-stainedThrombosis of Lateral  
SinusA sequela of Measles,  
Mumps, Scarlatina,  
Teething, Diphtheria,  
or Tonsillitis\*\* Beware of mistaking  
liquid cerumen**EYES****EYELID****251. Swollen**

Anasarca (see 191)

Anæmia  
lower lids

Cyst of Lid

Dacryocystitis

Erysipelas

Frontal Sinus Distension  
upper lid

Glaucoma (s)

Glanders

Hay Fever (x)

Hooping Cough  
sometimes ecchymosed

Injuries

Iodism

Myxœdema

Stings

Stye

Varicella (s)

Variola (s)

Urticaria

**252. Darkened**

Amenorrhœa

Anæmia

in dark persons

Chlorosis

Hepatic Colic (severe)

Leucorrhœa

Menstruation (s)

Menorrhagia

Phthisis

Scurvy

**253. Tophi**

Gout in system

**254. Nictitation (Blinking)**

Asthenopia

Chorea

Catalepsy, II.

Epilepsy

Hysteria

Reflex Irritation

worms, cold, dentition, etc.

Tumours

pressing on facial nerve

Temporal Caries

Trigeminal Neuralgia

**255. Drooping (Ptosis)**

Apoplexy

Concussion of Brain

Conium-poisoning

Diphtheritic Paralysis

**250-255**

**EYELID—continued**

Gummata

Locomotor Ataxy

Ophthalmoplegia externa

\*Paralysis of Third Nerve

Trigeminal Neuralgia (s)

Tubercular Meningitis

**256. Always open (Lagophthalmos)**

Contraction of Scars

Exophthalmic Goitre

Facial Paralysis

Tumour of Orbit

**257. Stellwag's Sign**

Increase in size of palpebral fissure out of proportion to the exophthalmos

Exophthalmic Goitre

**258. v. Graefe's Symptom**

The upper eyelid follows the downward movement of the eyeball instead of accompanying it

Exophthalmic Goitre

**259. Crusted Edges**

Eczema

Intestinal Irritation esp. worms

Ophthalmia

Sycosis Tarsi

Stye

Tinea Tarsi

**260. Blue Secretion**

Chromidrosis

**SCLEBOTIC****261. Pearly**

Anæmia

Addison's Disease

Chlorosis

**262. Yellow**

Alcoholism

Jaundice (see 230)

Melancholia

Subconjunctival Fat

**CONJUNCTIVA****263. Dry**

Collapse

Trigeminal Anæsthesia

**264. Watery**

Chronic Alcoholism

Asthma, Spasmodic

Chlorosis

Coryza

Dacryocystitis

Displacement of Punctum

Facial Paralysis

Foreign Body

Hay Fever

Hooping Cough, i.

Iodism

Influenza

CONJUNCTIVA—*continued*

Measles (early)  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
 Obstruction of Nasal  
 Duct  
 Typhus (prodr.)

**265. Purulent Discharge**

Conjunctivitis—  
 Simple  
 Diphtheritic  
 Gonorrhœal  
 Tubercular

**266. Injected or Blood-shot**

Arsenical-poisoning  
 Coryza  
 \*Conjunctivitis  
 Facial Paralysis  
 Foreign Body  
 Hooping Cough, i.  
 Hay Fever  
 Influenza  
 Irritating Gases  
 Iodism  
 Measles  
 Meningitis simplex  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve

**267. Ecchymosed**

Blows  
 Epilepsy  
 Hooping Cough  
 Straining or Vomiting

## EYEBALLS

**268. Fixed**

Epilepsy, i.  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Ophthalmoplegia externa  
 Petit Mal

**269. Nystagmus (Oscillating)**

Albinism  
 Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Convulsions  
 Congenital Cataract  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxia  
 Multiple Neuritis  
 Miner's Nystagmus  
 (coal gas)  
 Opacities of Cornea  
 Progressive Muscular  
 Atrophy  
 Post-epilepsy  
 Primary Spastic Paralysis  
 Retinal and Choroidal  
 Affections  
 Spasmus nutans  
 Syringomyelia  
 Tumours of Brain

**270. Bright**

Belladonna-poisoning  
 Delirium

**EYEBALLS**—*continued*

Flushed Face (see 226)

Exophthalmic Goitre

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Heart

Mania

Pleurisy, Acute

Pyrexia (see 831)

**271. Protruding (Exophthalmos)**

Aneurysm of Orbit

Asthma, Spasmodic

Apoplexy

Convulsions

Dyspnœa (see 725)

Delirium Tremens

Distension of Frontal Sinus

Epilepsy

Exostosis of Orbit

\*Exophthalmic Goitre

Encephaloid

Glioma

Hydatids of Orbit

Hydrocephalus

Hypertrophy of Heart

Lachrymal Gland, Enlarged

Thrombosis of Superior Longitudinal Sinus

Tumour of Antrum

**272. Sunken**

Atrophy of Eyeball

Collapse (see 142)

Cancerous Cachexia

Cholera

Diarrhœa

Dysentery

Diabetes

Enteric Fever

Facial Hemiatrophy  
one only

Hæmorrhage

Phthisis

Wasting Diseases (see  
173)**273. Enlarged Orbit**

Abscess

Aneurysm

Cancer

Exostosis

Hydatids

Lachrymal Gland, Enlarged

**274. Strabismus (Squint)**

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Flatulence (Infants)  
temporary

Gout (x)

Hydrocephalus

Hæmorrhage, Cerebral

Hooping Cough

Hypermetropia  
period

Locomotor Ataxy

Lesion of Pons  
double convergent**270-274**

**STRABISMUS—continued**

Ophthalmoplegia ex-  
terna  
divergent

Paralysis of Third Nerve  
(746)

external

Paralysis of Sixth Nerve  
(749)

internal

Spasm of Muscles

Syphilitic Deposits

Trigeminal Neuralgia (s)

Tumour of Brain

Tubercular Meningitis

**275. Arcus Senilis**

of little value

Atheroma

Arterio-sclerosis

Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

**276. Keratitis (Inflamma-  
tion of Cornea)**

Diabetes

Exophthalmic Goitre

Meningitis

Paralysis of Fifth Nerve

Syphilis, Hereditary  
interstitial

Starvation

Tuberculosis

**276a. Corneal Reflex  
Abolished**

Coma (see 28)

**PUPILS DILATED****277. One**

Aneurysm of Aorta

Aneurysm of Innomi-  
nate

Cataract

Choroid Disease

Glaucoma

General Paralysis

Paralysis of Third Nerve

Tubercular Meningitis

Tumour of Neck

Tumour of Brain

**278. Both (Mydriasis)**

Amaurosis

Anæmia

Asphyxia

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Anæmia of Brain, II.

Alcoholic Coma

Apoplexy (profound)

Concussion of Brain

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Dyspnoea

Dementia, Acute Pri-  
mary

Epilepsy, II.

Glaucoma

Hydrocephalus

Melancholia

Myelitis, Acute

cervical portion

Meningitis simplex, II.

274-278

**PUPILS—continued**

Meningitis, Tubercular,  
II.

Nausea

Nitrous Oxide

Ptomainism

Poisoning by

Belladonna

Aconite, II.

Conium

Chloroform

Chloral

Cyanides

Hyoscyamus

Stramonium

Tobacco

Syncope

Sunstroke, II.

Stupor

Trance

Thrombosis, Cerebral

**PUPILS CONTRACTED****279. One**

Aneurysm of Aorta (s)

Amaurosis of Spinal  
Origin

General Paralysis

Locomotor Ataxy

Migraine

Paralysis of Sympa-  
thetic

Tumour of Neck

**280. Both (Myosis)**

Anæmia of Brain, I.

Apoplexy (u)

Cerebral Irritation

Concussion of Brain, III.

Compression of Brain, I.

Caries, Cervical

Delirium Tremens

Hæmorrhage into Pons

Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater

Iritis (adhesions)

Locomotor Ataxy

Meningitis, I.

Meningitis, Cerebro-  
spinal

Morphinism

Mania

Photophobia (see 155)

Retinitis

Sunstroke, I.

Sleep, Healthy

Tubercular Meningitis

Poisoning by

Aconite, I.

Opium

Physostigma

**281. Pupils Sluggish or  
Irresponsive to Light  
(Light-reflex)**

Asphyxia

Apoplexy

Atrophy of Brain

278-281

PUPILS—*continued*

Coma (see 28)  
 Cerebral Tumour  
 Compression of Brain  
 Epilepsy, II.  
 Hysteria (s)  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hydrocephalus   Spurious  
 Meningitis, II.  
 Ophthalmoplegia interna  
 Optic Atrophy (292)  
 Optic Neuritis (see 291)  
 Tumour of Brain

**281a. Cutaneous Pupil-reflex****Lost**

Cervical Cord Lesion  
 Cervical Sympathetic Lesion  
 General Paralysis  
 Locomotor Ataxy

**282. Hippus**

Rhythmical oscillation of pupil independently of respiration

General Paralysis  
 Spasmus nutans

**283. Wernicke's Sign**

The pupil reacts when the light falls upon the blind part of the retina

**Hemianopsia**

that form due to a lesion on the *proximal* side of the primary optic ganglia

**284. Paralysis of Accommodation (Accommodation-reflex)**

Atropine  
 Blow on Eyeball  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Diabetes  
 Exposure to Cold  
 Influenza  
 Neuritis  
 Paralysis of Third Nerve  
 Syphilis

**285. Argyll-Robertson Pupil**

The pupils react to accommodation but not to light

Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Choroiditis  
 Diabetic Sclerosis  
 \*General Paralysis of Insane  
 Hemiplegia (x)  
 \*Locomotor Ataxy  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Ophthalmoplegia, Nuclear  
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
 Syphilitic Meningitis  
 Photophobia

(See *Vision*, 155)

**281-285**



**286. Tension**

Degrees expressed by +  
or -1, 2, or 3

**287. Increased or T+  
Glaucoma****288. Diminished or T—**

Detached Retina  
Loss of Vitreous  
Humour

**289. OPHTHALMOSCOPIC  
APPEARANCES****290. Retinal Hæmor-  
rhages**

Arterio-sclerosis  
Ague  
Amyloid Kidney (x)  
\*Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Endocarditis, Ulcera-  
tive  
Gout  
Hæmophilia  
Leucocythæmia  
Malarial Fevers  
Menses, Suppressed  
Menopause  
Nephritis, Chronic (s)  
Pernicious Anæmia  
flame-shaped  
Purpura  
Pyæmia  
Scurvy  
Syphilis

**291. Optic Neuritis**

Abscess of Brain  
Amenorrhœa (x)  
Aneurysm in Brain  
Chlorosis  
Caries of Sphenoid  
Diphtheria  
Exhaustion  
Hydrocephalus  
Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy  
Lead-poisoning  
Myelitis, Acute (x)  
of cervical portion of cord  
Meningitis, Syphilitic  
Meningitis, Tubercular  
Meningitis, Cerebro-  
spinal  
Meningitis, Traumatic  
Node, Intracranial  
Prolonged Lactation  
Tumours of Brain  
Tobacco Amaurosis (s)

**292. Optic Atrophy**

Choroiditis, Chronic  
Glaucoma  
General Paralysis  
Hydrocephalus  
Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy  
Intra-ocular Hæmor-  
rhage, II.  
Locomotor Ataxy  
10 per cent.

OPTIC ATROPHY—*cont.*

- Meningitis (s)
- Sclerosis, Disseminated (s)
- Tobacco Amaurosis (s)
- Tumour of Brain

**293. Choked Disc**

- Effusion at Base of Brain
- Leucoeythæmia
- Syphilis
- Tumours of Brain

**294. Cupped Disc**

- Atrophy of Optic Nerve
- \*Glaucoma
  - Beware of mistaking physiological cupping

**295. Arterial Pulsation**

- Aortic Regurgitation
- Exophthalmic Goitre
- Hypertrophy of Heart
- Hyperæmia of Brain

**296. Exudative Choroiditis**

- Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
- Syphilis

**297. Tubercles on Choroid (?)**

- Acute Miliary Tuberculosis
- Tubercular Meningitis

**NOSE****298. Red**

- Alcoholism
- Amenorrhœa
- Dyspepsia
- Erysipelas
- (See *Erythema*, 197)

**299. Butterfly Nose**

- Lupus erythematosus

**300. Saddle Nose**

- Chronic Atrophic Rhinitis
- Syphilis

**301. Bridgeless**

- Adenoids
- Achondroplasia
- Injuries
- Imperfect Development
- Hereditary Syphilis

**302. NOSTRILS****303. Collapsed**

- Adenoids
- Nasal Obstruction (305)

**304. Dilating with Respiration**

- Chiefly in children
- Capillary Bronchitis
- Collapse
- Dyspnœa, Acute (see 725)
- Diphtheritic Laryngitis
- Emphysemæ
- Hay Fever

**NOSTRILS—continued**

Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Pleurisy  
 Spasmodic Asthma  
 Tetanus neonatorum

**305. Obstructed**

Adenoids  
 Abscess of Septum  
 Coryza, 1.  
 Cyst, Middle Turbinate  
 Deviation of Septum  
 Diphtheria  
 Exostosis  
 Eczema Crusts  
 Foreign Body  
 Gummata  
   u. on septum  
 Glanders  
 Hay Fever  
 Hæmatoma of Septum  
 Hypertrophic Rhinitis,  
   Chronic  
 Malignant Disease  
 Membranous Rhinitis  
 Osteoma  
 Polypus  
 Perichondritis of Septum  
 Rhinoliths  
 Syphilis  
 Typhus (prodr.)  
 Variola (prodr.)

**305a. Large**

Atrophic Rhinitis

**306. RHINORRHOEA****307. Watery or Mucous**

Bronchitis, 1.  
 Coryza  
 Cerebro-spinal Fluid  
   escape of  
 Foreign Body  
 Hay Fever  
 Hooping Cough (invasion)  
 Influenza  
 Iodism  
 Irritants  
 Measles  
 Rhinolith  
 Spasmodic Asthma  
   alternating with the  
   paroxysms  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
 Typhus, 1.  
 Worms  
 See also the next section : (early stage)

**308. Purulent**

Chronic Atrophic Rhinitis  
   very offensive  
 Cancer  
 Caries of Ethmoid, etc.  
 Diphtheria  
 Empyæma of Antrum

**RHINORRHOEA—continued**

Empyæma of Frontal Sinus

Foreign Body

Gonorrhœa

Glanders

Hypertrophic Rhinitis, Chronic

Lupus

Membranous Rhinitis

Necrosis

Rhinolith

Syphilis

Scarlatina (sequela)

Tuberculosis

Ulceration

**309. Blue**

Bacillus pyocyaneus in Frontal Sinus

**310. Nasal Regurgitation**

Bulbar Paralysis

Cleft Palate

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Post-pharyngeal Abscess

Syphilitic Perforation

**311. Epistaxis**

Arterio-sclerosis

Anæmia

Arsenicism

Angioma

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Aortic Insufficiency

Ague

Amenorrhœa

Barlow's Disease

Blows

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged

Bronchitis

Caries

Carcinoma of Nose

Chlorosis

Cirrhosis of Kidney

Cirrhosis of Liver

Diphtheria

Dengué

Dysentery

Enteric Fever

Emphysemæ

Erysipelas

Exposure to Changes of Temperature

Fibroma of Nose

Foreign Body

Goitre

Hæmophilia

Whooping Cough

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hyperæmia of Brain

Leucocythæmia

Myxœdema

Measles

Mitral Stenosis

Ovarian Disease

Purpura hæmorrhagica

Peritonitis

**EPISTAXIS**—*continued*

Pleurisy  
 Polypus  
 Pyæmia  
 Psittacosis  
 Remittent Fever  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Rarefied Air  
 Scurvy  
 Scarlatina  
 Sarcoma of Nose  
 Tumours of Neck  
 Thrombosis, Cerebral  
 Tuberculosis  
 Worms  
 Ulcer of Nose

**312. Gangrenous Tip of Nose**

Frost-bite  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 Syphilis

**313. Distension of Transverse Nasal Vein**

Adenoids (Scanes Spicer)

**314. Sneezing**

Adenoids  
 Asthma  
 Coryza  
 Chronic Hypertrophic Rhinitis  
 Gout  
 Hay Fever  
 Hysteria

**Iodism****Irritants—**

Ipecacuanha  
 Veratrum album  
 Euphorbium  
 Snuff  
 Measles (invasion)  
 Polypus  
 Spur of Septum

**MOUTH****315. Dribbling or Salivation**

Aphthæ  
 Ague  
 Adenoids  
 Bulbar Paralysis  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Cancer of Larynx  
 Dementia  
 Dentition  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Facial Paralysis  
 Foreign Body in Mouth  
 Glossitis  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Hysteria  
 Hydrophobia  
 Idiocy  
 Iodism  
 Liver Disorders  
 Mumps

**DRIBBLING—continued**

Mental Emotion  
 Neuralgia of Fifth Nerve  
 Pregnancy  
 Pancreatic Disease  
 Poisoning by  
   Aconite  
   Antimony  
   Chlorate of Potash  
   Cantharides  
   Mercury  
 Quinsy  
 Ranula  
 Sprue  
 Scurvy  
 Syphilis  
 Stomatitis  
 Teeth, Jagged  
 Typhus  
 Ulcer of Mouth  
 Ulcer of Stomach  
 Variola  
 Worms

**316. Foam at Mouth**

Apoplexy (late)  
 \*Epileptic Seizure  
 Hystero-epileptic Seizure  
 Malingering (soap?)  
 Pulmonary Affections  
   with Prostration

**317. Attempts to Bite**

Hydrophobia (early)  
 Lyssaphobia (late)

**318. Dry**

Xerostoma  
 (See *Tongue*, 353)

**319. Cold Breath**

(See *Subnormal Temperature*)

**320. Mouth Open**

\*Adenoids  
 Asthma  
 Bulbar Paralysis  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Dislocated Jaw  
 Dyspnoea, Acute  
 Glossitis  
 Idiopathic Muscular  
   Atrophy  
 Obstructed Nostrils (see  
   305)  
 Post-pharyngeal  
   Abscess  
 Quinsy  
 Stomatitis

**321. Mouth Drawn to One Side**

Hemiplegia  
 Facial Paralysis, Old  
   if dating from childhood,  
   same side  
 Facial Hemiatrophy  
 Facial Hemihyper-  
   trophy

\*.\* Beware of unilateral loss  
   of teeth!

- 322. LIPS**
- 323. Pallid** (see *Anæmia*, 225)
- 324. Livid** (see *Face*, 233)
- 325. Swollen**  
 Adenoids  
 Abscess  
 Bites  
 Chancre  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Corrosive-poisoning  
 Epilepsy  
 Jagged Teeth  
 Stings  
 Stomatitis  
 Tuberculosis  
 Ulcer  
 Worms
- 326. Local Swelling**  
 Cysts  
 Nævi  
 Epithelioma
- 327. Herpes Labialis**  
 Ague (hot stage)  
 Coryza  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Irritation of Fifth Nerve  
 \*Pneumonia, Acute  
 Remittent Fever
- 328. Fissures at Angles**  
 Hereditary Syphilis
- 329. BUCCAL MEMBRANE**
- 330. Sloughs**  
 Bites  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Corrosive-poisoning  
 Glanders  
 Sprue
- 331. Vesicles**  
 Herpes  
 Varicella  
 Variola
- 332. Petechiæ**  
 Hæmophilia  
 Purpura  
 Scurvy
- 333. Pigment Patches**  
 Addison's Disease  
 Cirrhosis of Liver (s)  
 Cancer of Liver (x)  
 Ulcer of Stomach (x)  
 Health (x)  
 Common in Lascars and some negro tribes
- 334. Köplik's Spots**  
 Small bright red spots with bluish-white speck in centre; found also inside lips  
 Measles  
 one or two days before eruption  
 (See 173)

**335. Gums****336. Spongy and Bleeding**

Barlow's Disease  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Diabetes  
 Dyspepsia  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Mercurialism  
 Phthisis  
 Purpura  
 Scurvy

**337. Pale**

Anæmia (see 225)  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Wasting Diseases (u)  
 (173)

**338. Coloured Line**

Copper-poisoning  
 green  
 \*Lead-poisoning  
 blue  
 Mercurialism  
 bluish  
 Scurvy  
 purple  
 Spongy Gums (see 336)  
 red

**339. Circumscribed Swelling**

Actinomycosis  
 Dental Abscess

Epulis  
 Epithelioma

**340. Sordes**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Pneumonia  
 Prostration (see 141)  
 (with pyrexia)  
 Typhic state (see 143)

**TEETH****341. Grinding Teeth**

Anæmia of Brain  
 Chorea  
 Epilepsy  
 Gout  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Intestinal Irritation  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Rheumatism  
 \*Tubercular Meningitis  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Variola  
 Worms

**342. Carious Teeth (due chiefly to Leptothrix buccalis)**

Diabetes  
 Eructations, Acid  
 Injuries  
 Neglect  
 Phosphorus-poisoning

**335-342**



**343. Teeth Loose**

Cancrum Oris  
 Diabetes  
 Mercurialism  
 Purpura  
 Phosphorus-poisoning  
 Recession of Gums  
 Scurvy  
 Acute Wasting Diseases  
 (173)

**344. Teeth Laminated  
(permanent)**

History of Acute  
 Disease in Childhood,  
*cf. Nails*

**345. DENTITION****346. Early**

Tubercular Diathesis  
 Hereditary Syphilis

**347. Late**

Cretinism  
 Malnutrition  
 Rickets  
 in irregular order

**PERMANENT INCISORS****348. Dentated**

Struma  
 While unopposed

**349. Notched and Conical**

Hereditary Syphilis

**PALATE****350. White**

Aphthæ  
 Callosities  
 Diphtheria  
 Necrosis (early)  
 Milk

**351. Perforate**

Cleft Palate  
 Congenital (s)  
 Injury  
 Measles  
 Syphilis  
 Variola

**JAW CLOSED**

(see *Trismus*, 789)

**TONGUE****352. Dry and Glazed**

Dysentery, Chronic  
 Enteritis, Acute  
 Gastritis, Erythematous  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 Phthisis  
 Peritonitis  
 Wasting Diseases (see  
 173)

**353. Dry and Furred**

Ague  
 Continued Fevers  
 Dyspepsia

**343-353**

**DRY AND FURRED—cont**

Erysipelas  
 Exanthemata  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Infective Endocarditis  
 Jaundice  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Nasal Obstruction (see 305)  
 Pyæmia  
 Peritonitis  
 Pneumonia  
 Remittent Fever  
 Typhus  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Typhic state, 143  
 'baked'

**354. White Fur**

Apoplexy  
 Alcoholism  
 Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
 Cyanotic Liver  
 Catarrh of Mouth  
 Colitis  
 Constipation  
 Duodena, Catarrh  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Erysipelas  
 Enteric Fever, I.  
 centre only  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Gout  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Gastritis, Acute

Gastric Irritation  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Lithæmia  
 Migraine  
 Meningitis, Simple  
 Measles  
 centre only  
 Pyrexia (see 831)  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Phthisis  
 Quinsy  
 Rheumatism  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Scarlatina, I.  
 centre only  
 Typhus  
 Tonsillitis  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 centre only

\*.\* Malingers use chalk  
 (test with acid)

**355. Brown Fur**

Erysipelas (severe)  
 Enteric (third week)  
 Gout (s)  
 Gastritis, Chronic (s)  
 Jaundice (see 230)  
 Remittent Fever  
 Scurvy  
 Septicæmia  
 Strangulated Hernia  
 Acute Tuberculosis, II.

**353-355**

**BROWN FUR—continued**

Typhus

Typhic state (see 143)

\*\*\* Beware of brown stains, *e.g.*  
liquorice or chocolate

**356. Large, Pale, and Indented**

(Anæmic type)

Anæmia (see 225)

Atony of Stomach

Acromegaly

Cancer of Stomach

Gastritis, Chronic

in weakly people

Mucous Disease

slimy

Neurasthenia

Edema

Relapsing Fever

Salivation

Ulcer of Stomach

**357. Swollen and Red**

Aneurysm of Aorta

Cretinism

Carcinoma

Glossitis

Irritant Poisons

Mitral Disease

Mongolian Imbecility

Pemphigus

Urticaria

Variola

**358. 'Strawberry'**

Ichthyosis Linguae

\*Scarlatina

**359. Plaques or Psoriasis**

Syphilis

**360. Smooth and Moist**

Hyperacidity

**361. Black**

Iron or Bismuth

**362. Small**

Bulbar Paralysis

if double

Enteric Fever

Gastritis, Chronic

Hæmorrhage

Paralysis of Hypo-

glossals

Peritonitis, Acute

Typhic state

**363. Fissured**

Diabetes

Dysentery, Chronic

Erysipelas (severe)

Scars of Ulcers

Syphilis

\*\*\* Sometimes normal

**364. Ulcerated**

Aphthæ

Chancre

Epithelioma

Gastritis (s)

Jagged Tooth

**355-364**

**ULCERATED—continued**

Sprue (under-surface)

Syphilis

secondary and tertiary

**365. Bitten**

Epilepsy

Fall

Hystero-epilepsy

**366. Nodules**

Actinomycosis

Concretions (?)

**367. Trembling**

\*Alcoholism

Bulbar Paralysis

Bromism

Chorea

jerking

Delirium Tremens

Friedreich's Disease

jerking

General Paralysis

Paralysis agitans

Sclerosis, Disseminated

Typhic state (see 143)

**368. Unilateral Furring**

Inability to bite on that side

**369. Unilateral Protrusion**

Apoplexy

Bulbar Paralysis

Caries of Upper Cervical  
Vertebrae

Cerebral Embolism

Facial Paralysis (s)

Hemiplegia (see 761)

Syringomyelia

Tumour of Brain or of  
upper part of Cord**370. Inability to Protrude**

(Bilateral Paralysis)

Bulbar Paralysis

(Double)

Diphtheritic Paralysis

General Paralysis of  
InsaneLesion of Hypoglossal  
Nucleus**FAUCES****371. Reddened**

Belladonna-poisoning

Coryza

Diphtheria, i.

Erysipelas

Gastritis

Irritant-poisoning

Iodism

Influenza

Mediastinal Abscess

Measles

Pharyngitis, Acute

Pharyngitis, Chronic  
rough

Quinsy

Roseola

Rötheln

Relapsing Fever

Scarlatina

dark red

**364-371**

**REDDENED—continued**

Tetanus

\*Tonsillitis, Simple

Tonsillitis, Gouty

Tonsillitis, Rheumatic

**372. Swollen**

Amyloid

Dengué

Erysipelas

Measles

Mumps

Pharyngitis, Acute

Pharyngitis, Follicular

Hypertrophied Tonsils

Quinsy

\*Tonsillitis, Simple

Tonsillitis, Rheumatic

Tonsillitis, Septic

Variola

**373. White Patches**

Diphtheria

fixed

Follicular Pharyngitis

detachable

Gangrenous Sore

Throat, i.

Membranous Pharyn-  
gitis

Scarlatina maligna

Septic Sore Throat

\* \* Beware of mucus and  
cream**374. Ulceration of Tonsils**

Diphtheria

after separation of  
membrane

Glanders

bluish

Scarlatina (x)

Syphilis

or plaques

Septic Sore Throat

after separation of sloughs

Tonsillitis

Tubercular Pharyngitis

**375. Bulging of Pharynx**

Adenoids

Cancer

Caries of Cervical  
Vertebrae

Epithelioma

Post-pharyngeal Ab-  
scess

Tumours

**376. Vesicles**

Herpes

Varicella

Variola

**377. Mucous Accumula-  
tion**

Alcoholism

Glanders

Lithæmia

Naso-pharyngeal

Catarrh

Pharyngitis, Acute, ii.

**371-377**

**MUCOUS ACCUMULATION—**  
*continued*

Pharyngitis, Follicular  
Relapsing Fever  
Scarlatina (s)

**378. Deviating Uvula**

Often normal  
Facial Paralysis  
Relaxed Uvula  
Syphilis (Fixed)

**LARYNX**

**379. Ulcer**

Cancer  
u. solitary  
Laryngitis, Chronic (x)  
Syphilis  
deep, with sharply defined  
edges, multiple, some  
cicatrised, mucous mem-  
brane red

**Tubercle**

shallow, with ill-defined  
edges, esp. about  
arytenoid cartilage and  
epiglottis; mucous  
membrane pale

**380. Stenosis**

Cancer  
Foreign Body, Impacted  
Growths, Innocent  
Lupus  
Leprosy  
Laryngitis  
simple, or in connection  
with diphtheria, ty-  
phoid, variola, etc.

Perichondritis, Acute  
Paralysis of Abductors  
Bilateral  
Scars  
Tertiary Syphilis  
Tuberculosis

**381. Growths**

Angæioma  
bleeding  
Cancer  
u. posterior part of larynx  
Cysts  
Fibroma  
Polypus  
Papilloma  
Sarcoma

**382. Laryngismus**

Epilepsy  
Foreign Body  
Growths  
Laryngismus stridu-  
losus  
Mediastinal Tumour  
Edema Laryngis

**383. Swelling of Mucous Membrane**

Diphtheria  
Laryngitis  
Laryngitis, Tubercular  
(pale)  
Edema Laryngis  
Perichondritis  
Tertiary Syphilis

**384. PARALYSIS****Bilateral Adductor**

Hysteria

Menopause

Menses, Suppressed

**Crico-thyroid (Symptomatic)**

Locomotor Ataxy

Syringomyelia

**385. Redness of Vocal Cords**

Catarrh

Laryngitis, Acute

Laryngitis, Chronic patches

Tumours, etc.  
irritation of(See *Dyspnœa*, 725;  
*Dysphagia*, 170;  
*Voice*, 808; *Cough*,  
819)**NECK****Stiff**

Atlanto-axial Disease

Ankylosis of Spine

Caries of Cervical Vertebrae

Carbuncles or Boils

General Paralysis

Glandular Fever

Myositis ossificans

Post-pharyngeal  
Abscess

Polymyositis

Rheumatism

Sprain

Spinal Meningitis

Spinal Tumour

Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage

Tetanus

Torticollis

(See 217)

**387. Wry (Torticollis)**

Congenital Affection

Contraction of Scars

Caries

Hysteria

'Spasmodic Torticollis'

Tumour of Middle Cerebellar Peduncle

Worms (reflex)

\*\* 'No such thing as  
paralytic torticollis'  
(Gowers)**388. Retracted**(See *Head*, 219)**389. Displacement of Trachea**

Aneurysm of Innominate

to left

Lymphadenoma

Mediastinal Tumours  
when large

**390. 'Tracheal Tug'**

The chin should be raised  
in order to see this

**\*Aneurysm of Transverse Aorta**

Cancerous Bronchial  
Glands

Dilatation of Aorta (s)

**391. Tumefaction above Clavicles**

Emphysema  
increased on coughing

Myxœdema

**392. Swelling in Sternomastoid**

Gumma

Hæmatoma (Infants)

esp. after breech presentations

**393. Prominent Sternomastoids**

Asthma

Bronchitis, Chronic

Emphysema

Chronic Dyspnoea in  
general (725)

**394. Inspiratory Descent of Pomum Adami**

Collapse of Lung

Contraction of large  
Vomica

Consolidation, Extensive

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Œdema Laryngis

Obstruction in Air-passages

**395. Throbbing Carotids**

Anæmia

Aortic Regurgitation

Ague (hot stage)

Exophthalmic Goutte

Hæmorrhage, Profuse

Hyperæmia of Brain

Obliterated Desc. Aorta

Pyrexia

to some extent

**396. Distended Jugular**

Aneurysm

esp. intra-pericardial

Capillary Bronchitis

Dilatation of Heart

increased by compressing  
liver

Dyspnoea, Acute (see  
725)

Mediastinal Tumour

Œdema of Lungs

Pericardium, Adherent

collapsing with diastole

Post-pharyngeal Abscess

**397. Jugular Vein Empty**

Thrombosis of Lateral  
Sinus

**398. Pulsating Veins**

Best seen on right side

Anæmia



**PULSATING VEINS—cont.**

Aortic Stenosis (late)

Aortic Regurgitation  
(late)

Aortic Aneurysm

when communicating with  
superior vena cava

Chlorosis

Dilatation of Heart

Hypertrophy of Right  
Ventricle

Mitral Stenosis

Malformation of Heart

Tricuspid Regurgitation  
systolic

Tricuspid Stenosis

erect position only—præ-  
systolic**399. Branchial Fistula  
(Congenital)**A fine opening just above  
sterno-clavicular articu-  
lation or else on a level  
with the top of the  
thyroid cartilage**400. Enlarged Parotid**

Cancer

Cholera

Dysentery

Exanthemata (s)

\*Mumps

Orchitis

Septicæmia

Tumour

here is also a lymphatic  
gland here. Its vessels  
come from the upperpharynx, the nasal fossæ,  
and the frontal and  
parietal scalp**401. Enlarged Sub-  
maxillary Glands**They receive the lym-  
phatics from the skin  
of face and neck, the  
lower lip, buccal cavity,  
lower gums, and front of  
tongue

Actinomycosis

Carious Lower Teeth

Cancer of Mouth

or of above area

Diphtheria

Irritation within above  
area

Mumps

Roseola

Syphilis

Stomatitis

Symmetrical Adeno-  
lipomatosisThe suprahyoid glands  
also receive lymphatics  
from front of tongue  
and lower lip**401 bis. Enlarged Cervi-  
cal Glands**The lymphatics of the skin  
of the face and neck  
and of the external ear  
and scalp go to the  
superficial set; those of  
the buccal cavity, root of  
tongue, tonsils, palate,  
pharynx, larynx, orbit,  
and nasal fossæ to the  
deep set**398-401 bis**

**ENLARGED GLANDS—cont.**

Cancer of above area  
 Diphtheria  
 Eczema  
 Erysipelas  
 Glandular Fever  
 Glanders  
 Hooping Cough  
 Irritation within above area  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Mucous Disease  
 Measles  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Phthisis  
 Perichondritis syphil-  
 itica  
 Quinsy  
 Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Syphilis  
 Scarlatina  
 Tubercle  
 Varicella  
 Variola

**402. Enlarged Occipital Glands**

The lymphatics of the posterior portion of the scalp terminate here

Eczema Capitis  
 Irritation within the above area

Leucocythæmia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Rötheln  
 Symmetrical Adeno-  
 lipomatosis  
 Syphilis  
 Tubercle

**403. Thyroid Enlarged**

Acromegaly (s)  
 Aneurysm  
 Cancer of Thyroid  
 Cysts  
 Calculus of Thyroid  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 unequal—pulsating  
 Lymphadenoma and other  
 tumours of neck—from  
 pressure on veins

**404. Thyroid, Shrunk**

Acromegaly (s)  
 Cretinism  
 Myxedema

**405. Swellings in Neck (Unclassified)**

Abscess  
 Aneurysm  
 Dermoid Cysts  
 Esophageal Pouch  
 Sarcoma

(See 392)

**CHEST**

**406. Flat**

Progressive Muscular  
 Atrophy

401 bis-406

**FLAT—continued**

Predisposition to  
Phthisis

**407. Pterygoid**

(Projecting Shoulder-  
blades)

Cyphosis (see 441)

Predisposition to  
Phthisis

**408. Pigeon-Breast**

Generally due to interfer-  
ence with lung expan-  
sion in childhood.

Adenoids

Catarrhs, Repeated

Whooping Cough

Rickets

Tonsils, Enlargement of

**409. Zonal Constriction  
(Harrison's Sulcus)**

History of repeated  
catarrhs or of other  
impediments to inspira-  
tion especially in rickety  
subjects with prominent  
abdomens

**410. Barrel-Shaped**

Emphysema

**411. Angulus Ludovici**

Apex at manubrio-sternal  
joint

Emphysema

**412. Rosary**

Knobby Enlargement  
of Costal Epiphyses

Barlow's Disease

Rickets

**413. BULGING**

The shape of the chest  
best ascertained by Dr.  
Gee's cyrtometer.

**414. Of Entire Side**

Cirrhosis of Lung

sound side

Empyema

Hæmothorax

Infiltrated Cancer of  
Lung

Pleural Effusion

semi-cylindrical

Pneumothorax

Pleura, Cancer of

**415. Circumscribed Bul-  
ging**

Aneurysm of Ascend-  
ing Aorta

intra-pericardial, right  
nipple

extra-pericardial, fourth  
right cartilage

Aneurysm of Trans-  
verse Portion

above left clavicle

Caries of Sternum

Encysted Pleurisy

Empyema, Pointing

'E. necessitatis'

Hydatids of Lung

Hernia of Lung

Mediastinal Tumour or  
Abscess

**BULGING—continued**

Necrosis of Ribs  
 Osteomyelitis of Ribs  
     sequel of enteric  
 Rickets (x)  
 Tumour of Chest-wall  
 Tubercle of Ribs

(See 862)

**416. Præcordial Bulging**

Aortic Stenosis  
 Aortic Regurgitation (s)  
 Acromegaly  
     inferior sternal  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Mitral Stenosis (slight)  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Pyopericardium (s)  
 Pericardial Effusion (s)  
 Pneumopericardium

**417. Bulging of Right Hypochondrium**

Abscess, Hepatic  
 Enlarged Liver (see 832)  
 Hydatids  
 Pleural Effusion (rt.)

**418. Circumscribed Œdema**

Abscess  
 Aneurysm

Caries  
 Empyæma  
 Hysteria  
 Intrathoracic Tumour

**419. SHRINKING****420. Of Entire Side**

The left side is normally smaller than the right

Aneurysm  
     if occluding bronchus  
 Collapse of one Lung  
 Cirrhosis of Lung, II.  
     contraction  
 Empyæma (x)  
 Infiltrated Cancer of Lung (s)  
     with collapse of air-cells  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
     if occluding bronchus  
 Pleurisy, Old  
 Pyopneumothorax (x)  
     Shrinking may be simulated by scoliosis or by enlargement of the opposite side

**421. Foveated**

Lower sternal region  
 Adenoids  
 Enlarged Tonsils  
 Nasopharyngeal Growths  
 Pericardial Adhesion  
 Pleurisy, Old Double  
 Rickets

**415-421**

**422. 'Trichter Brust' (Funnel chest)**

Common in shoemakers from the pressure of the last

**423. Local Flattening**

Bronchiectasis  
Collapse of Lung  
Contraction of Vomica  
Phthisis (infra-clavicular)

## INTERSPACES

**424. Bulging**

Empyæma, i.  
Hydrothorax  
Hæmothorax (s)  
Hydatids of Lung  
Mediastinal Tumours  
Pneumothorax  
Pleurisy with Effusion

**425. Retracted with Inspiration**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
Cancer of Larynx  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Capillary Bronchitis  
Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Collapse of Lung  
Emphysema  
Foreign Body in Air-passage  
Occlusion of Bronchus  
Oedema Laryngis

**426. Præcordial Retraction**

Aortic Regurgitation  
systolic—from atmospheric pressure  
Mitral Stenosis  
diastolic  
Pericardial Adhesion  
systolic — apex, xiphoid cartilage, and epigastrium  
Retraction of Lung  
atmospheric

**427. Systolic Retraction of Lower Ribs**

(J. Broadbent)  
Pericardium Adherent to Diaphragm

**428. Diaphragm Phenomenon Absent**

Emphysema  
Pleuritic Adhesions  
Pleuritic Effusion  
Pneumothorax

**429. Impaired Mobility**

Bronchus, Occluded  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Cancer of Lung  
Empyæma  
Epilepsy (both sides)  
Fractured Ribs  
Hydrothorax  
Intercostal Neuralgia  
Intercostal Rheumatism

**IMPAIRED MOBILITY—***continued*

Liver, Great Enlargement of

Mediastinal Tumour

Pneumonic Consolidation

Pleurisy with Effusion

Pleurisy, Acute

Pneumothorax

Phthisis

esp. under clavicle

Paralysis of Respiratory Muscles

Adherent Pericardium

Spasm of Respiratory Muscles

Spasm of Glottis

Strychnine-poisoning

Tetanus

**430. Enlarged Veins of Chest**

Cancer of Breast

Dilatation of Heart

Lactation

Mitral Regurgitation (late)

Mediastinal Tumour

flow usually downwards

Portal Obstruction or Thrombosis

flow upwards

**MAMMA****431. Milk in Breasts**

Ectopic Gestation

Lactation

Ovarian Cysts

Pregnancy

Not uncommon in new-born infants, male and female

**432. Pigmentation around Nipples**

Ectopic Gestation

Ovarian Cyst

Pregnancy

**433. Paget's Disease**

Forerunner of cancer

**CHARACTERS OF ASPIRATED FLUID, ETC.****434. Air**

Pneumothorax

Puncture of Lung bubbles

Decomposition (?)

**435. Serum**

Hydrothorax

sp. g. under 1015, little or no albumen

Acute Pleurisy or Pericarditis

sp. g. over 1017, highly albuminous

Hydatids

hooklets

Cancer of Pleura or

Cancer of Lung

'prune-juice' or greenish-brown, but may be clear

ASPIRATED FLUID—*cont.***436. Pus**

Actinomycosis  
with yellow seed-like  
bodies

Abscess of Lung  
bursting into pleural  
cavity

\*Empyæma  
Septicæmia

**437. Blood**

Aneurysm  
Encephaloid Lung

\*Hæmothorax  
Tubercular Pleurisy (s)

**438. Putrid**

Gangrene of Lung

**BACK AND SPINE****439. LUMBAR PARA-  
CENTESIS**

Hydrocephalus  
Meningitis  
much albumen, little or no  
sugar; bacillus

Purulent Meningitis

Tumour of Brain  
sugar, but little albumen

**440. Stiffness**

Ankylosis of Spine  
Caries of Vertebrae

\*Lumbago  
Rheumatism  
Spinal Tumour

'Spondylose rhizomé-  
lique'

Spinal Meningitis

**CURVATURE****441. Anterior (Cyphosis)**

Adenoids (slight)

Acromegaly

Emphysemæ

Mollities Ossium

Osteitis deformans

Occupation :

Tailors

Shoemakers

Gardeners

Porters

Paralysis of Insane,  
General

Progressive Muscular

Atrophy

Rheumatism

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Rickets

disappears when the child  
is lifted from the arms

'Spondylose rhizomé-  
lique' (Marie)

**442. Posterior (Lordosis)**

Ascites

Abdominal Tumours

Cretinism

Congenital Dislocation  
of both Hips

Coxa vara (double)

**LORDOSIS—continued**

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy

Osteitis deformans

Poliomyelitis, Anterior

Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis

Progressive Muscular Atrophy (x)

Pregnancy

Rheumatism

Rheumatoid Arthritis

**443. Lateral (Scoliosis)**

Anæmia

Collapse of one Lung  
cirrhosis, old pleurisy

Friedreich's Disease

Hip Disease

Infantile Paralysis

Mollities Ossium

Rickets

Syringomyelia

dorso-lumbar region, convexity to left

**444. Angular**

Aneurysm of Desc. Aorta

\* Caries of Spine

Mollities Ossium

Spinal Tumour

\*.\* Beware of mistaking spina bifida

**445. Rotary Twist**

Disease of Cerebellar Peduncles

The twist is also commonly associated with lateral curvature

**446. Lumbar Prominence**

(one side)

Hydronephrosis

Hydatids of Kidney

Pyonephrosis

Perinephritis

Post-renal Extravasation

Renal Cancer

**447. Œdema, Lumbar**

Perinephritis

Purulent Spinal Pachymeningitis  
livid

**ABDOMEN**

**448. Prominent**

Abdominal Tumours  
(see 881)

Ascites

smooth with dependent bulge

Amyloid

Appendicitis

Cretinism

Colloid Omentum

Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic

**442-448**



**PROMINENT—continued**

Congenital Dislocation  
of Hips

Dilatation of Stomach  
towards umbilicus and left  
side

Distended Bladder  
sometimes enormous in  
women

Enteroptosis (pendu-  
lous)

Enteric Fever

Fatty Omentum

Flatus

Hydronephrosis

Hydatids (large)

Intestinal Obstruction

Intussusception

Irritant-poisoning

Kidney, Large Cystic

Leucocythæmia  
splenic variety

Meteorism

Ovarian Disease

Peritonitis

esp. tubercular

Pneumoperitonæum

Pancreatic Disease

Phantom Tumour

Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis

Pregnancy

Rickets

Retention of Menses

Syphilitic Liver

Tabes mesenterica

Uterine Fibroid

**449. Retracted**

Cholera

Diarrhœa of Large  
Intestine

Lead Colic

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis

Simple Meningitis

Tubercular Meningitis  
boat-shaped abdomen

Peritoneal Adhesions

Stricture of Oesophagus

Tumours of Brain

Wasting Diseases (see  
173)

**450. Retraction with In-  
spiration**

Asthma, Spasmodic

Capillary Bronchitis

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Foreign Body in Air-  
passages

Large Pleural Effusion

\*Paralysis of Diaphragm

**451. Enlarged Superficial  
Veins**

Ascites (late)

Cirrhosis of Liver

Dilatation of Stomach

Mediastinal Tumours

Portal Obstruction

current upwards

**ENLARGED VEINS—cont.**

Vena Cava Superior,  
Obstruction in  
current downwards  
Tumours of Liver

**452. Caput Medusæ**

(Enlarged Veins about  
Navel)

Portal Obstruction

**453. Visible Peristalsis**

Right to left = Colon

Left to right = Stomach

Diarrhœa, Profuse

Dilatation of Stomach

Dilatation of Colon,  
Congenital

Intestinal Obstruction

Peritonitis, Old

Stricture of Pylorus

**UMBILICUS**

**454. Retracted**

Obesity

**455. Stretched**

Ascites

Colloid Omentum

Ovarian Tumours

Pregnancy till 7th  
Month

**456. Projecting**

Portal Obstruction

Pregnancy after 7th  
Month

Umbilical Hernia

**457. Oozing of a little  
Clear Fluid**

Congenital Umbilical  
Fistula

**458. Tache Cérébrale**

Tubercular Meningitis

Internal Spinal Menin-  
gitis

General Paralysis of  
Insane

Typhic state (143)

It is present in general  
when the skin is inelastic  
(see 133)

**CHARACTER OF ASPIRATED  
FLUID**

**459. Gelatinous**

Colloid

**460. Coagulable**

Ascites

unaffected by acetic acid

Ovarian Cyst

made clear by boiling  
with twice its volume of  
strong acetic acid

**461. Hæmorrhagic**

Cancer

u. of omentum

Tubercular Peritonitis  
(s)

**462. Chylous**

Obstruction of Thoracic  
Duct

Rupture of Thoracic  
Duct

**ASPIRATED FLUID—cont.****463. Milky** (not chylous)

Fatty Degeneration of  
endothelial or cancer  
cells

**463a. Glycogenic** (turns  
starch into sugar)

Pancreatic Cyst

**464. Swollen Perinæum**

Extravasation of Urine  
Ischio-rectal Abscess  
Perinæal Abscess  
Testis in Perinæum

**465. Swelling about Groin**

Abscess, Glandular  
Abscess, Psoas  
Abscess, Iliac  
Aneurysm  
Bubo (= venereal ab-  
scess)  
Carcinoma  
Cysts  
Dislocation of Hip  
Glands (see next section)  
Hip Disease  
Hernia, Inguinal  
Hernia, Femoral  
Hernia, Obturator  
Hydrocele of the Sac  
Hæmatocele of the  
Cord  
Rider's Bone  
Sarcoma  
Undescended Testis

**466. Enlarged Inguinal  
Glands**

They draw their lymphatic  
vessels from the lower  
limb, the buttock, peri-  
næum, external genitals,  
and the lower half of the  
abdomen

Irritation within the  
above area, or sys-  
temic conditions

Abrasions

Burns

Boils

Balanitis

Chancres

Gonorrhœa

Glandular Fever

Lymphadenoma

Plague

Symmetrical Adeno-  
lipomatosis

Sepsis

Tubercle

Varicose Gland (filarial)

**LIMBS****467. Swellings of Bone**

Achondroplasia (epi-  
physe)

Acromegaly

'Aneurysm of Bone'

Barlow's Disease

Cysts

Cancer

**SWELLINGS OF BONE—**  
*continued*

Exostosis  
Enchondroma  
Erectile Tumours  
Hydatids  
Myeloid  
Osteitis  
Osteomyelitis  
Periostitis  
Rickets (epiphysis)  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Scurvy  
Tubercle

**468. Nodes**

Exostosis  
Erythema nodosum  
Scurvy  
Syphilis

**469. Subcutaneous**

**Nodules**

Chorea  
Periarteritis nodosa  
Rheumatism in System  
(near a joint)

**470. NÉLATON'S LINE**  
(Anterior Superior Spine  
to Tuber Ischii)

**471. Trochanter Displaced  
Above**

Congenital Hip Dislocation  
Coxa vara

**Dislocation on Dorsum  
Ilii**

Fracture of Neck of  
Femur  
extra-capsular

**472. Leg Lengthened**

Dislocation of Hip  
downwards  
Hip Disease, I. (?)  
Sacro-iliac Disease

**473. Leg Shortened**

Achondroplasia  
Cretinism  
Coxa vara  
Dislocation of Hip  
upwards  
Congenital Dislocation  
of Hip upwards  
Fractured Femur or  
Tibia  
old or recent  
Hip Disease  
Infantile Paralysis, Old  
Infantile Hemiplegia,  
Old  
Osteo-myelitis, Old

**474. False Shortening**

Obliquity of pelvis  
Hysteria  
Lateral Curvature  
Pelvic Cellulitis

**475. Leg Curved**

Achondroplasia  
Cretinism

**LEG CURVED—continued**

Mollities Ossium  
distorted

Osteo-myelitis, Old  
Osteitis deformans  
Rickets (see *Knees*)  
Syphilis, Hereditary  
(‘Sabre-blade Shin’)

**476. Scissor - Legs or Crossed-Leg Deformity**

Ankylosis in Double  
Hip Disease  
Double Coxa vara  
Spastic Cerebral Paraplegia

**477. Feet Enlarged**

Acromegaly  
Pulmonary Osteo-arthropathy

**478. Pes Arcuatus vel Cavus**

Chorea (x)  
\*Friedreich's Disease  
Infantile Paralysis (s)  
Spastic Paraplegia

**478a. Claw Foot (as above, but wasted)**

Friedreich's Disease  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis (s)  
Talipes equinus  
Talipes equino-varus

**479. Toe Swollen**

Abscess  
Bunion  
Cellulitis  
Chilblains  
Erysipelas  
Gout  
Rheumatoid Arthritis

**480. Popliteal Space**

The glands receive the deep lymphatics of the leg

Abscess  
under fascia  
Aneurysm  
Bursæ  
that under the semi-membranosus communicates with the knee-joint

Enlarged Glands

**481. Œdema of Leg or Foot**

Aneurysm, Popliteal  
Aneurysm, Abdominal  
Acute Ascending Paralysis  
Anæmia  
Abdominal Tumours  
Anasarca (see 191)  
Beri-beri (shins)  
Cellulitis  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Dissecting Aneurysm  
Dilatation of Heart  
Erysipelas  
Erythema nodosum

**475-481**

**ŒDEMA OF LEG—cont.**

- Exophthalmic Goitre
  - Emphysemæ
  - Fatty Degeneration of Heart (s)
  - Gout
  - Hæmorrhage, Profuse
  - Mitral Disease
  - Menorrhagia
  - Nephritis
  - Osteomyelitis
  - Periostitis
  - Peritonitis, Chronic
  - Pregnancy
  - Phlegmasia Alba Dolens
    - u. left leg
  - Phthisis, II.
  - Pernicious Anæmia
  - Phlebitis
  - Scurvy
  - Tuberculosis
  - Trichinosis
  - Urticaria
  - Varicose Veins
    - deep or superficial
- 482. Perforating Ulcer of Foot**
- Locomotor Ataxy
  - Syphilis
  - Leprosy
- 483. Gangrene and Phalangeal Necrosis**
- Arterio-sclerosis
  - Beri-beri

- Burns
  - Diabetes
  - Embolism
  - Ergotism
  - Frostbite
  - Glanders
  - Hysteria
  - Injuries
  - Leprosy
  - Morvan's Disease
    - whitlows also
  - Plague
  - Raynaud's Disease
    - symmetrical
  - Syringomyelia
    - whitlows also
  - Snake-poison
  - Thrombosis
- (See *Anasarca*, 191)

**484. Œdema of Arm**

- Aneurysm of Aorta
  - transverse
- Aneurysm of Innominate
- Aneurysm of Axillary
- Cellulitis
- Erysipelas
- Glands, Enlarged Axillary
- Hysterical Œdema
  - (hands)—does not pit
- Mediastinal Tumour
- Thrombosis

**CEDEMA OF ARM—cont.**

Trichinosis

Urticaria

(See *Anasarca*, 191)**485. Axillary Swellings**

Abscess

Aneurysm

Accessory Mammæ

Affections of Glands  
(see 487)

Lipoma

**486. AXILLARY GLANDS**

The pectoral chain receives its lymphatic vessels from the mamma and the front of the chest; the subscapular group from the back, and the central series from the arm. The three inner fingers belong to the supra-condyloid gland

**487. Enlarged**

Systemic conditions. Irritation in the above areas

Cancer, Secondary

Lymphosarcoma

Lymphadenoma

Leucocythæmia

Plague

Sepsis

Syphilis

Sarcoma, Secondary

Symmetrical Adenolipomatosis

**488. Enlarged Trochlear Gland**

Hereditary Syphilis

**489. Cold Extremities**

Arterio-sclerosis

Ague (cold stage)

Anæmia

Cholera

Concussion of Brain

Collapse (see 142)

Dilatation of Heart

Malformation of Heart

Paralysis

Stomach, Atony of

Syringomyelia  
affected limb**490. Foot Everted**

Coxa vara

Fracture, Pott's

Fracture of Tibia and  
FibulaFracture, Extracapsular  
of ThighHip, Dislocation into  
ForamenHip, Dislocation on  
Pubes**491. Foot Turned-in**Hip, Dislocation on  
Dorsum IliiTalipes varus (anterior  
half)**492. Arm Shortened**

Achondroplasia

Dislocation upwards

**484-492**

**ARM SHORTENED—cont.**

Infantile Paralysis  
Infantile Hemiplegia

**493. Spade Hand**

Myxœdema  
Cretinism

**494. Claw Hand (Main-en-griffe)**

Dupuytren's Disease  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Spinal Pachymeningitis  
Tetany  
Ulnar Nerve Injuries

**495. Brown Spots on Back of Hand**

Arsenic-poisoning  
Addison's Disease  
Cancerous Cachexia  
Exophthalmic Goitre  
Freckles  
Leprosy  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Scurvy  
Syphilis  
Tuberculosis  
Xeroderma

**496. Clubbed Fingers**

Acromegaly  
Aneurysm of Aorta  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Dyspnœa, Chronic (see 725)

**Empyæma**

sometimes transient

**Emphysæma**

Malformation of Heart

Pulmonary Osteoarthropathy

Pleurisy, Old

\*Phthisis, II.

**497. Hand Deflected Outwards at Metacarpophalangeal Articulation**

Rheumatoid Arthritis

**498. Finger Swollen**

Abscess  
Cellulitis  
Chilblains  
Erysipelas  
Foreign Body  
Gout  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Sclerodactyla  
Spina ventosa  
    tubercle of bone  
Syphilitic Dactylitis

**499. Finger-Tips Red and Swollen**

Chilblains  
Erythromelalgia  
Hysteria  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Neurasthenia  
Onychia

**492-499**



**NAILS****500. Cyanosed**

Ague (cold stage)  
 Dyspncea (see 725)  
 Emphysæma  
 Mitral Disease  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Phthisis  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 Xeroderma pigmentosa

**501. Brittle**

Favus  
 Gout  
 Neuritis  
 Psoriasis  
 Syringomyelia

**502. Shed**

Alopecia  
 Diabetes  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Leprosy  
 Onychia  
 Syphilis

**503. Incurved**

Diabetes and other  
 Wasting Diseases (see  
 173)

**504. Grooved Transversely**

A recent Acute Illness  
 Pulmonary Osteo-  
 arthopathy

**JOINTS****505. Swollen**

Barlow's Disease  
 about large joints  
 Charcot's Joint (see  
 506)  
 Dengué  
 Gout  
 Glanders  
 Hydrops Articulī  
 Hereditary Syphilis  
 Hæmophilia  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Loose Cartilage  
 Myelitis, Acute (x)  
 Osteitis, Acute Articular  
 Peliosis rheumatica  
 Pyæmia  
 Purpura  
 Puerperal Fever  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Rheumatism, Gonor-  
 rhœal  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Synovitis, Acute  
 Synovitis, Tubercular  
 Syphilitic Arthritis  
 Trichinosis  
 Uræmia (x)

\*.\* Beware of bursæ

**506. Charcot's Joint**

\*Locomotor Ataxy  
 Syringomyelia (x)

**500-506**

**507. Stiffness**

Adhesions  
 Abscess near Joint  
 Appendicitis  
     right abdominal muscles  
     and hip  
 Ankylosis  
 Cancer  
 Gout  
 Hysteria  
 Injuries  
 Lichen ruber  
 Myositis ossificans  
 Phlebitis  
 Peritonitis  
 Pulmonary Osteo-  
     arthropathy  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
     one thigh  
 \*Rheumatism  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Synovitis, Simple or  
     Tubercular  
 Synovial Effusion  
 Scleroderma  
 'Spondylose rhizomé-  
     lique'  
 Trichinosis

\* \* Beware of mistaking  
 rigidity for stiffness  
 (see 788)

**508. Creaking**

Morvan's Disease  
 Myxœdema  
 Osteitis deformans

Rheumatism  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Synovitis, I. and III.

**509. Distorted**

Coxa vara  
 Caries of Epiphysis  
 Dislocation  
 Genu retrorsum (510)  
 Genu valgum  
 Genu varum  
 Osteitis deformans  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Rickets  
 Rachitis adolescentium

**510. Genu Retrorsum  
(Hyperextension)**

Charcot's Disease  
 Congenital Paralytic  
     Club Foot  
 Deformity of Opposite  
     Leg  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Rickets  
 Rudimentary Patella

**511. Tailor's Rotation**

Coxa vara  
 Absent in M. coxae

**GENITALS****512. Priapism**

Ascarides  
 Cantharides-poisoning  
 Convalescence from  
     Acute Disease

**PRIAPISM—continued**

Calculus of Bladder

Distended Bladder

Epilepsy (præm.)

\*Gonorrhœa

Hydrophobia

Hæmorrhoids

Hæmorrhage in Middle

Lobe of Cerebellum

Leucocythæmia

Lesion of Pons

Loaded Rectum

Myelitis

Prostatic Disease

Spinal Meningitis

Tetanus

Urethritis

**513. Pendulous Testicles**

Debility

Diabetes

Locomotor Ataxy

Masturbation

Sexual Excess

Spermatorrhœa

(See *Sexual Power*, 144)**514. Scrotal Swelling**

Bites of Insects (s)

Cancer, Encephaloid

Erysipelas

Elephantiasis

Epithelioma

('chimney-sweep's cancer')

Hæmatocele

Hydrocele

Hernia

'Lymph Scrotum'

Edema

Varicocele

**515. Swelled Testicle**

Abscess

Cancer

Cystic Disease

Epididymitis

Enchondroma

Orchitis, Simple

Orchitis, Syphilitic

Orchitis, Tubercular

Sarcoma

**516. Labia, Swelling of**

Abscess

Boil

Cancer

Chancre

Cyst

Hæmatocele

Hernia

Hypertrophy

Varix

Warts

**MICTURITION****517. Frequent**

Ascarides

Angina Pectoris

Anteflexion

Azoturia

**FREQUENT—continued**

Ague (præm.)  
 Blood-clots in Bladder  
 Calculus  
 Cancer of Bladder  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Cantharides  
 Cystitis  
 Diabetes mellitus  
 Diabetes insipidus  
 Dysentery  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Emotions  
 Exposure to Cold  
 Fungus of Bladder  
 Foreign Body in  
     Bladder  
 Fistula in Ano  
 Gout (præm.)  
 Gravel  
 Gonorrhœa  
 Hæmorrhoids  
 Hydronephrosis  
 Hypertrophy of Bladder  
 Hyperpyrexial Sun-  
     stroke  
 Hyperæsthesia of  
     Bladder  
 Loaded Rectum  
 Neuralgia of Bladder  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
 Over-purgation  
 Prolapsus Uteri  
 Prolapse of Bladder

Peritonitis, I.  
 Proctitis, Acute  
 Pyelitis, Chronic  
 Renal Colic  
 Retention with Inconti-  
     nence  
 Stricture of Urethra  
 Tubercular Bladder  
 Tubercular Kidney  
 Tumour of Bladder  
 Ulcer of Bladder  
 Uterine Fibroid  
 Uterine Congestion

**518. Suppression of Urine**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Asiatic Cholera, III.  
 Cholera, Spasmodic (s)  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Irritant-poisoning  
 Intestinal Obstruc-  
     tion (s)  
 Lead Colic  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Pernicious Intermittent  
 Peritonitis (s)  
 Remittent Fever (severe)  
 Suppuration, Renal  
 Sunstroke (late)  
 Thrombosis of Inferior  
     Vena Cava  
 Typhic state (143)

**519. Incontinence**

Atony of Bladder  
 Anæsthesia of Bladder  
     nocturnal  
 Apoplexy  
 Ascarides  
 Atrophy, Senile  
 Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Coma (see 28)  
 Cystitis (x)  
 Compression of Cord  
 Epilepsy  
     nocturnal  
 General Paralysis of  
     Insane (late)  
 Infantile Paralysis (s)  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
     spinal  
 Meningitis, Chronic  
     Spinal  
 Mucous Disease  
     nocturnal  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
 \*Over-distension of  
     Bladder  
     'retention with inconti-  
     nence'  
 Purulent Spinal Pachy-  
     meningitis  
 Prostatitis  
 Phimosis  
 Paraplegia  
 Paralysis of Neck of  
     Bladder

Spina bifida (s)  
 Spinal Meningeal Hæ-  
     morrhage  
 Spinal Concussion  
 Spinal Apoplexy  
 Shock  
 Super-Acid Urine  
 Softening of Cord,  
     Transverse  
 Spasm of Detrusor  
 Venereal Excess

**520. Retention**

Atony of Bladder  
 Catarrh of Bladder  
 Coma (see 28)  
 Dysentery  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Hysteria  
 Impacted Calculus  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
 Meningitis, Internal  
     Spinal  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-  
     spinal  
 Obstruction of Ureters  
 Pericystitis  
 Paralysis of Bladder  
 Peritonitis, II.  
 Prostate, Enlarged  
 Stricture of Urethra  
 \*Spasm of Urethra  
 Spina bifida (s)

RETENTION—*continued*

Spinal Meningeal Hæ-  
morrhage, i.

Softening of Cord,  
Transverse

Urethritis

**521. Painful Micturition**

Cystitis

Calculus (passage)

Enlarged Prostate

Foreign Body in  
Urethra

\*Gonorrhœa

Pyelitis

Stricture

Tubercular Bladder

Urethritis

Urethral Caruncle

Urethral Chancre

**522. Dysuria, Tenesmus,  
or Strangury**

Appendicitis (s)

Acrid Urine

Calculus, Vesical  
stream interrupted

Cystitis

Congestion of Kidney  
cantharides, turpentine,  
etc.

Compression of Cord

Cancer of Bladder,  
Cervix, or Prostate

Concussion, Spinal

Dysmenorrhœa

Dysentery

Fungoid Bladder

Gravel

Gonorrhœa

Hæmorrhoids, Inflamed

Locomotor Ataxy

Metritis, Acute

Neuralgia of Bladder

Ovarian Cyst

Pyelitis

Prolapsus Uteri

Prostate, Enlarged

Paralysis of Diaphragm

Pelvic Peritonitis

Pelvic Cellulitis

Perinæal Abscess

Polypus of Bladder

Prostatitis

Spasm of Bladder

Stricture, Advanced

Tumour of Bladder

Urethral Chancre

Urethritis

Ulceration of Bladder

Variola or Varicella  
vesicles in urethra

**523. Diminished Stream**

Atony of Bladder

Impacted Calculus or  
Clot

Prostate, Enlarged

Prostatitis

Phimosis

\*Urethral Stricture

## URINE

**524. Pale**

Anæmia (225, 982)  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Amyloid Kidney  
 Ague (præm.)  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Chlorosis  
 Convalescence  
 Copious Drinking  
 Diabetes  
 Diabetes insipidus  
 Diuretics  
   including alcohol  
 Gout, Chronic  
 Hysteria  
 Stomach, Atony of  
 Tannin internally  
 Uryhæmaturia  
   turns red with hydro-  
   chloric acid

**525. High Colour**

Cancer of Liver  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cyanotic Liver  
 Congestion of Kidney  
 Dysentery  
 Duodenal Catarrh  
 Dyspepsia  
 Gout  
 Gastritis  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Influenza  
 Lithæmia

Peritonitis

Pernicious Anæmia

Pyrexia (see 831)

Also from exercise, food,  
 perspiration, and from  
 taking rhubarb, saffron,  
 santonin, or turmeric

**526. Brown to Black**

\*Jaundice

Melanotic Cancer  
 after standing

Paroxysmal Hæmoglo-  
 binuria

also from taking into the  
 system carbolic acid,  
 creasote, salol, or tar

**527. Smoky**

Usually due to renal  
 hæmorrhage

Bilharzia

Cancer of Kidney

Concretions in Tubules

Cirrhosis of Kidney (late)

Hæmophilia

Hæmoglobinuria

Hæmaturia

Paroxysmal Hæmoglo-  
 binuria

\*Nephritis, Acute

Purpura

Renal Colic

Rupture of Kidney

Scurvy

Suppuration of Kidney

Tubercle of Kidney

(See *Blood in Urine*, 549)

524-527

**528. Milky**

Chyluria  
Obstruction of Thoracic  
Duct  
White Urates in suspen-  
sion

**529. Frothy**

Mucus, Albumen, Bile,  
or Sugar (*q.v.*)

**530. Blue**

Methylene Blue, In-  
gestion of  
in drugs or confectionery  
Oxidation of Indican  
(See *Indican*, 553)

**531. Super-acid**

Ague Paroxysm  
Dilatation of Stomach  
Gout  
Leucocythæmia  
Pyelitis  
Paroxysmal Hæmoglo-  
binuria

\*Rheumatism, Acute  
Also after eating cheese,  
meat, and cereals

**532. Sub-acid (of no sig-  
nificance)**

Chlorosis  
Ingestion of Fruit  
Ingestion of Potatoes

**533. Amphoteric**

Containing both basic and  
acid phosphates (?)  
(See 996)

**534. ALKALINE****(a) Volatile**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Ague (intervals)  
Cystitis  
Gastric Irritation  
Hyperchlorhydria

**\*Retention**

Spinal Injury  
Tuberculosis of Urinary  
Tract  
Vegetable Diet

**(b) Fixed**

Ingestion of Alkalies.  
'Phosphaturia'  
Prostration

**535. High Specific Gravity**

Azoturia  
Congestion of Kidney (u)

**\*Diabetes mellitus**

Gout, Acute  
Hæmaturia  
Leucocythæmia  
Nephritis, Acute  
Pyrexia (see 831)

Pneumonia, Acute

Rheumatism, Acute

Also after repletion, long  
retention, profuse per-  
spiration, and ingestion  
of phloridzin



**536. Low Specific Gravity**

Amyloid Kidney  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Anæmia  
 Ague (cold stage)  
 \*Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Cystic Disease of Kidney  
 Chyluria  
 \*Diabetes insipidus  
 Gout, Chronic  
 Hysteria  
 Hydronephrosis  
   intermittent  
 Myxœdema  
   Also after fasting, copious  
   drinking, and diuretics

**537. Quantity Increased**

Anæmia  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Angina Pectoris  
 Amyloid Kidney  
 Ague (cold stage)  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
   (late)  
 Cystic Disease of Kidney  
 Chlorosis  
 \*Diabetes mellitus  
 \*Diabetes insipidus  
 Hydronephrosis  
   coincidentally with the disappearance of the lumbar swelling

Hysteria  
 Floating Kidney  
   intermittently  
 Myxœdema  
 Resorption of Effusions  
 Tumour of Fourth  
   Ventricle (s)  
   Also after copious drinking; after foods containing citrates or tartrates, and after diuretics, including gin, beer, hock, and phloridzin

**538. Quantity Diminished**

Abdominal Aneurysm  
 or Tumour  
   by pressure  
 Ascites (late) (926)  
 Atrophy of Kidney,  
   Acute  
 Congestion of Kidney  
 Collapse of Lung  
 Cholera  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Embolism of Kidney  
 Fatty Kidney  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Gout  
 Influenza  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 Lead Colic  
 Mechanical Obstruction  
 Pyrexia (see 831)  
 Pleurisy with Effusion  
 Peritonitis

DIMINISHED—*continued*

Pneumothorax

Relapsing Fever

Thrombosis of Inferior

Vena Cava

Also abstention from fluids,  
excessive perspiration,  
etc.(See *Retention*, 520, and  
*Suppression*, 518)

## 539. Albumen

Amyloid (much)

Alcoholic Coma

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Acute Atrophy of Kid-  
neyBronchitis, Chronic  
littleCirrhosis of Kidney  
little or noneCongestion of Kidney  
littleCystic Disease of Kid-  
ney

Cirrhosis of Liver (s)

Diphtheria (3rd or 4th  
day)

Diabetes

Displacement of Heart

Endocarditis

Embolism of Kidney

Emphyssæma

Hepatitis, Acute

Hydrophobia

Hyperpyrexia

Intermittent Hæmo-  
globinuria

Leucorrhœa

Mumps

Medulla, Lesion of

Mitral Regurgitation

\*Nephritis, Acute (much)

Nephritis, Chronic

much at first, less later

Obstruction to Vena  
Cava inferior

Ovarian Tumours

Pancreatitis, Acute

Peliosis rheumatica

Psittacosis

Pernicious Intermit-  
tent

Pregnancy

Pneumonia, Acute  
a little

Remittent, Severe

Suppurative Nephritis

Tricuspid Regurgita-  
tionTuberculosis, Acute  
little

Tumours, Abdominal

Variola

Weil's Disease

Yellow Fever

\* \* Caution : albumen may  
be derived from blood,  
pus, or semen

538-539

**540. Intermittent Albuminuria**

Is found in some apparently healthy individuals, especially after excitement, active exercise, or heavy nitrogenous meals. It ceases when the patient is recumbent

**541 Bence-Jones Albumen**  
(See 542)**542. Albumose or Peptones**

Cancer of Digestive Tract

Diphtheria

Enteric Fever

Influenza

Liver Diseases

Mumps

Meningitis, Purulent

Mollities Ossium

Multiple Myelomata

Myxœdema

Pneumonia, Acute, III.

Phthisis

Rheumatic Fever

Scarlatina

Syphilis

Septicæmia

\*Suppurative Processes in general

Ulcer of Intestine

\*\* Beware of mistaking decomposition of albumen in the urinary passages

**543. Sugar**

Alcoholism

Acromegaly

Boils

a little

Carbuncles

a little

Cancer of Pancreas (s)

Chronic Pancreatitis

Calculus, Pancreatic after paroxysm

\*Diabetes mellitus

Fractured Skull

a little

Hydrophobia (s)

Medulla, Lesion of

Neurasthenia

Portal Obstruction

transient—urina cibi only

Puerperal state

really lactose

Sugar is also found after eating largely of grape sugar, and after nitrite of amyl. Phloridzin produces it

**544. Inosite (Muscle Sugar)**

Diabetes insipidus

Nephritis, Chronic

Tumour of Fourth Ventricle

Copious Draughts of Water

**545. Acetone**

\*Diabetes

esp. diabetic coma

Cancer

**ACETONE—continued**

Cerebral Disease  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Fevers  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Nephritis  
 Tuberculosis, III.  
 Also after an exclusive diet  
 of highly nitrogenous  
 food

**SEDIMENTS****(a) Naked-eye Sediments, etc.****546. Brickdust Sediment**

Chiefly urate of soda  
 Ague (sweating stage)  
 Constipation  
 Congestion of Kidney  
 Cyanotic Liver  
 Cancer of Liver  
 Dysentery  
 Dyspepsia  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Emphysema  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Gastritis, Acute or  
 Chronic  
 Gout  
 Hyperidrosis (see 176)  
 Lithæmia  
 Pyrexia (see 831)  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Rheumatism, Acute

**547. White Sediment**

Soluble on heating. This  
 takes the place of the  
 above in children and in  
 some adults

**548. Mucus**

\*Cystitis  
 Cancer of Bladder  
 Pyelitis, Acute  
 Spinal Injuries and  
 Diseases

**Tuberculosis of Bladder**

In small quantities it is a  
 normal constituent; in  
 large quantities it is  
 chiefly noticeable in  
 alkaline urine

**Pus** (see *Microscopic  
 Sediments*, 568)

**549. BLOOD****Hæmaturia**

Hæmoglobin in corpus-  
 cles

Ague  
 Asthma  
 Barlow's Disease  
 Bilharzia  
 Cystitis, Acute (x)  
 Cystic Disease of Kid-  
 ney  
 Congestion of Kidney,  
 Active  
 Cancer of Kidney, Blad-  
 der, or Prostate  
 Calculus, Renal or  
 Vesical

**Blood—continued**

Cholera  
 Embolism of Kidney  
 Foreign Body  
     in urinary tract  
 Gonorrhœa  
 Injury  
 Jaundice (s) (see 230)  
 Irritants  
     *e.g.* cantharides or turpentine  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Menstruation  
 Movable Kidney  
 Metrorrhagia  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
     large red variegated kidney  
 Nephritis, Suppurative  
 Pyelitis, Acute  
 Poisoning by Phosphorus  
 Poisoning by Sulphuric Acid  
 Purpura hæmorrhagica  
 Prostatitis  
 Prostate, Tuberculous  
 Prostate, Tumour of  
 Pernicious Intermittent  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Sarcoma of Kidney  
 Scurvy  
 Tubercle of Bladder

Urethritis  
 Ulcer of Bladder  
     intermittent  
 Ulceration in Urinary Tract  
 Villous Growth of Bladder  
 Yellow Fever

**550. Hæmoglobinuria**

(Hæmoglobin free)

Chlorosis  
     colourless = uryhæmoglobin  
 Malaria (x)  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria  
 Raynaud's Disease  
 Winkel's Disease

This condition also occurs after severe burns or transfusion of blood and in cases of poisoning by chlorate of potash, arseniuretted hydrogen, nitro-benzol, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbolic, hydrochloric, and sulphuric acids

**551. Hæmato-porphyrin**

(Dark red urine—rare)

Addison's Disease  
 Chorea  
 Enteric Fever  
 Meningitis  
 Measles  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Pneumonia

**HÆMATO-PORPHYRIN—**  
*continued*

Pericarditis

Rheumatism, Acute  
action of sulfonal, trional,  
tetranol**552. Clots**Cancer of Kidney  
vermicularChyluria  
white

Menstruation, etc.

Renal Calculus

Ulcer (s)

Villous Growth

**553. Indican**

Normal in small quantities

Appendicitis

Addison's Disease

Cholera

Cancer of Stomach or  
Liver

Lymphatic Growths

Obstruction in Small  
Intestine

Pernicious Anæmia

Phthisis

Tabes mesenterica

It is also produced in  
excess by residence in  
the tropics and by  
the action of turpentine,  
bitter almonds, and nux  
vomica**554. Bile Colouring-matter**  
(see *Jaundice*, 230)**555. Bile Acids**Conditions in which the  
red corpuscles are  
broken up (see 670)

Jaundice (see 230)

**556. Fæces passed through  
Urethra**

Cancer of Bladder

Cancer of Rectum

Recto-vesical Fistula

**557. Ehrlich's Reaction**  
(see 996)

\*Enteric Fever

Influenza

Measles

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Pneumonia

Scarlatina

Septicæmia

\*.\* Absent in meningitis

**558. Urea Increased**

Azoturia

Ague (warm stage)

Chorea

Diabetes

Diabetes insipidus

Enteric Fever

Leucocythæmia

Pyrexia (see 831)

Pneumonia, Acute

Rheumatism, Acute

**551-558**

**UREA INCREASED—cont.****Scarlatina**

\* \* Other causes are excess of food, bathing, exercise, and the following drugs: ammonium salts, arsenic, antimony, codeia, sulphuric acid, and large doses of quinine

**559. Urea Diminished**

Amyloid (slightly)

Anæmia

Acute Yellow Atrophy

absent at last

Cirrhosis of Liver

Cancer of Liver (late)

Contracted Kidney

Congestion of Kidney,  
Passive

Nephritis, Acute

Nephritis, Chronic

Phthisis

Rickets

Syphilis

Starvation

Uræmia

Also phosphorus-poisoning and small doses of quinine

**560. Phosphates Increased**

Alkaline Urine

apparently

Chorea

Diabetes insipidus

Encephalitis

Mania, Acute

Pyrexia

Rickets

Pneumonia, III.

Pleurisy

Rheumatism, Acute

Tumours of Brain

In general, diseases of bones, brain, or spinal cord

**561. Phosphates Diminished**

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Nephritis

**562. Uric Acid Increased**

Gout

convalescent stage

Fevers

Heart Diseases

Leucocythæmia

Liver Affections

Lung Diseases

Lithiasis

Rheumatism

In general, uric acid is increased either by deficient oxidation (fevers, heart and lung diseases), or by food containing much nucleolin, especially sweetbreads

**563. Uric Acid Diminished**

Anæmia

Diabetes insipidus

Gouty Paroxysm

**URIC ACID DIMINISHED—**  
*continued*

Kidney Disease (advanced)

Lead-poisoning

Rickets

Scurvy

**564. Chlorides Increased**

Diabetes insipidus

Rötheln

Rapid Absorption of  
Dropsical Effusions**565. Chlorides Diminished**Acute Yellow Atrophy  
absent at last

Dyspepsia

Enteric Fever

Inanition

Kidney, Congestion of

\*Pneumonia, Acute

Pyrexia (see 831)

Rheumatism, Acute

**566. Hippuric Acid**

Chorea

Diabetes mellitus

Pyrexia (see 831)

It occurs also after taking  
fruit or benzoic acid**567. Lactic Acid**

Mollities Ossium

Puerperal state

**MICROSCOPIC SEDIMENTS****568. Blood-corpuscles**

As in hæmaturia (see 549)

**569. Pus-cells**

Abscess

bursting into urinary tract

Cystitis

Cancer of Bladder

Gonorrhœa

Gleet

Leucorrhœa

Pyelitis, Acute and  
Chronic

Pyonephrosis

intermittent

Prostatic Abscess

Renal Calculus (s)

Suppurative Nephritis

Tuberculosis

Urethritis

**570. Cancer-cells**

Doubtful

Cancer of Urinary Tract

**571. Epithelium**

Normal in moderate quantity. There are three varieties in the urinary tract. Squamous: the meatus, the vagina, the bladder, and the pelvis of the kidney. Columnar: the urethra and ureters. Spheroidal or, by pressure, polygonal, tubules of kidney. This last is the important kind

**Excessive**

Cystitis

Nephritis, Acute

**563-571**



**EXCESSIVE—continued**

Renal Calculus  
Pyelitis  
Scarlatina  
Urethritis

**572. Fat-globules**

Fat Embolism  
(recent fracture)  
Nephritis, Chronic  
(large pale kidney)

**573. Torula cerevisiæ**

Diabetes  
Glycosuria

**574. Hooklets**

Hydatids

**575. Eggshells and Flask-shaped Bodies**

Bilharzia

**576. Elastic Fibres**

Tubercular Bladder  
Tubercular Kidney

**577. Gonococci**

Gonorrhœa

**578. Bacilli**

Tubercle of Urinary  
Tract  
Enteric Fever

**579. Pneumaturia**

(air in bladder)  
Foul Catheterism (Bac-  
terium lactis aëro-  
genes)

**580. Oxalates**

Octahedric or dumb-bell  
crystals

Atony of Stomach

Bronchitis, Chronic

Diabetes

Jaundice

Neurasthenia

Phthisis

Paroxysmal Hæmoglobi-  
nuria

In general, diseases of  
imperfect oxidation, as  
heart and lung diseases.  
Oxalates also appear  
after eating gooseberries,  
rhubarb, cabbage, etc.

**581. Phosphates (Prismatic Crystals)**  
(See 560)**582. Uric Acid** (see 562)

Urates in very acid urine

**583. Amorphous Urates**  
(See *Brickdust Sediment*)**584. Spermatozoa**

Normal after coitus

Masturbation

Spermatorrhœa

**585. Cholestearine**

Cystitis

Hydatids of Kidney

Filaria

**586. Leucine and Tyrosine**

In acid urine only

Acute Yellow Atrophy

**571-586**

**LEUCINE—continued**

Enteric Fever, Severe  
Phosphorus-poisoning  
Tuberculosis, Acute  
Typhic state (see 143)

**CASTS****587. Hyaline or Fibrinous**

A few are often present  
normally

Amyloid Kidney  
Diphtheria  
Diabetes  
Displaced Heart  
Jaundice (yellowish)  
Mitral Disease  
Nephritis, Acute  
    both small and large  
Nephritis, Chronic  
    large—numerous  
Pancreatitis, Acute  
Pregnancy  
'Physiological' or In-  
termittent Albumin-  
uria

**588. Granular Casts**

Cyanotic Kidney (x)  
Nephritis, Chronic  
    late

**589. Epithelial Casts**

Action of Irritants  
Congestion, Passive  
Jaundice

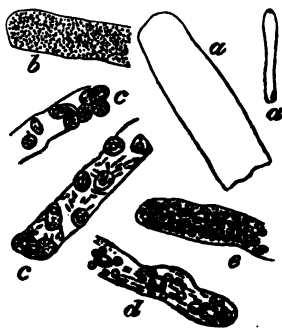
Nephritis, Acute  
'cloudy swelling'  
Weil's Disease

**590. Fatty Casts**

Fatty Degeneration of  
Kidney

or of a portion of it

Nephritis, Chronic  
large pale kidney

**CASTS**

*a*, hyaline; *b*, granular; *c*, epi-  
thelial; *d*, fatty; *e*, blood

**591. Blood Casts**

Cancer of Kidney  
Cystic Disease of Kid-  
ney  
Congestion of Kidney,  
    Passive  
Embolism of Kidney  
Hyperæmia of Kidney

586-591

**CASTS—continued**

Nephritis, Acute

Renal Calculus

External or internal use of  
cantharides or turpen-  
tine**STOOLS****592. Flattened Fæces**

Ischio-rectal Abscess

Hæmorrhoids

Prostate, Enlarged

Prolapsus Uteri

Rectal Growths

Retroflexion

Uterine Fibroids

**593. Diminished Diameter,  
or Pipe-Like**

Intussusception

Prolapsus Ani

Scybala

Stricture of Rectum

**594. Scybala (Round and  
hard)**

Cancer of Intestine

Dysentery

Dilatation of Stomach

Diabetes

Ingestion of Opium

Retained Fæces

Ulcer of Stomach

**595. Pale, Putty-coloured,  
or Yellow**

Appendicitis

Anæmia (225)

Amyloid Liver

Acute Yellow Atrophy, 1.

Cancer of Duodenum

Cancer of Liver

Cirrhosis of Liver

Diarrhœa, Irritative

Enteric Fever

like pea-soup

Jaundice (see 230)

especially the obstructive  
variety

Mucous Disease

Pancreatic Disease

Retention of Fæces,

Prolonged

Rickets

Also a milk or vegetable  
diet**596. Green (Infants)**

Cholera, Spasmodic, 1.

Diarrhœa, Irritative

Dentition

Enteritis, Acute

Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
ousCalomel produces 'chop-  
ped spinach' stools**597. Slate Colour**

Iron or bismuth internally

**598. Tarry (Melæna)**Hæmorrhage from stom-  
ach or upper part of  
small intestine

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Buhl's Disease

**TARRY—continued**

Cancer of Stomach or  
Duodenum

Cancer of Liver

Cirrhosis of Liver

Dysentery (s)

Embolism of Mesenteric  
Artery

Hæmophilia

Leucocythæmia

Purpura

Portal Obstruction

Ulcer, Duodenal

Ulcer, Gastric

**599. Serous**

Arsenic-poisoning

Asiatic Cholera, II.  
rice-water stools

Cholera, Sporadic

Cancer of Rectum  
scalding

Diarrhœa, II

Dysentery

Enteritis, Acute

Sunstroke

**600. Offensive**

Decomposition of intes-  
tinal contents or de-  
ficiency of bile

Cancer of Colon

Dysentery

Erysipelas

Enteric Fever

Enteritis, Acute

Glanders, II.

Gastritis, Acute Erythe-  
matous

Jaundice (230)

Retention of Fæces,  
Long

Rickets

Scrofula

Ulcer of Colon

Undigested Food

**601. Purulent**

Appendicitis

Abscess

rupturing into bowel—  
pelvic, perinephritic,  
perityphlitic, etc.

Dysentery

Enteritis

Fistula

Proctitis, Acute

Ulcer of Rectum

\* \* Beware of mistaking pus  
from urethral or vaginal  
discharges

**602. Blood in Stools**

Hæmorrhage from large,  
or lower part of small,  
intestine

Amyloid Intestine

Arsenic-poisoning

Aneurysm (rupture)

the hæmorrhage may,  
however, be due to  
pressure upon the veins

Amenorrhœa (x)

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Barlow's Disease

**BLOOD IN STOOLS—cont.**

Colitis, Ulcerative  
Cancer of Rectum or  
Intestine

Dengué

Diarrhoea, Inflamma-  
tory

Dysentery  
often with fleshy lumps

Enteric Fever  
not necessarily perforation

Embolism of Mesenteric  
Hæmophilia

\*Hæmorrhoids, Internal  
Injuries

Intussusception

Intermittent Fever,  
Severe

Irritant-poisoning

Leucocythæmia

Purpura

Proctitis

Polypus

Perforation of Bowel

Pernicious Remittent

Portal Obstruction

Relapsing Fever

Scurvy

Ulcer of Bowel  
solitary, tubercular, or  
enteric

Vascular Growths

Winkel's Disease

Yellow Fever

(See 598)

**603. Membranes in Stools**

Cancer of Intestine  
(sloughs)

Colitis, Membranous  
(casts)

Dysentery

Mucous Disease of  
Infants

Malignant Relapsing  
Fever

Proctitis, Acute

**604. Mucus in Stools**

Bilharzia of Sigmoid  
Flexure

Cancer of Rectum

Colitis

fæces coated with mucus

Dysentery

Duodenal Catarrh

mucus mixed with bile (u)

Diarrhoea, Inflamma-  
tory

Enteritis

fæces mixed with mucus

Gastritis, Chronic

Impacted Fæces

Intussusception

Mucous Disease of  
Infants

Proctitis

Ulcer of Large Bowel  
dysenteric, syphilitic, or  
tubercular

**602-604**

**605. Fat in Stools**

Normal in small amount

Dyspepsia in Infants  
undigested fatty portion of  
milk

Jaundice (230)

Pancreatic Disease

**606. Undigested Food**

Atony of Stomach

Dentition

Diarrhœa lenterica

Excess of, or Improper  
Food in Infants

**607. Concretions**

Bezoar (Hysteria)

<sup>1</sup> Gallstones

Pancreatic Calculi

Scybala, Stonelike

\*\* Beware of the fatty acid  
stone produced by large  
doses of olive oil

**608. Parasites**

*Ascaris vermicularis*

*Ascaris lumbricoides*

*Tænia solium*

*Tænia mediocanellata*

*Bothriocephalus latus*

*Trichinæ*

*Tricocephalus dispar*

**609. Microscopic Examination**

*Bacillus coli communis*  
normal, but more abundant in suppuration

*Bacillus coli dysentericus*  
dysentery

*Comma Bacillus*  
cholera

*Bacillus tuberculosis*  
tubercle

*Amœba dysentericæ*  
dysentery

Teischmann's Blood-  
crystals

Charcot-Leyden Crystals  
helminthiasis

Ova of Worms

Eggshells or Eggs of  
*Bilharzia*

Undigested Food

\*\* The presence of *Bacillus typhosus* in the stools can be determined by culture only

<sup>1</sup> These stones are seldom found. This circumstance, the fact that the nucleus commonly consists of a foreign body, and the frequency with which I have known hepatic colic follow upon eating grapes, raisins, mulberries, etc., have convinced me that this colic is more often caused by foreign bodies than by gallstones.

**VOMITING, ETC.****610. Nausea and Retching**

Alcoholism  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Appendicitis  
 Arsenical-poisoning  
 Anæmia of Brain  
 Ague (præm.)  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
 Cholera, Sporadic and Asiatic  
 Conium-poisoning  
 Cancer of Liver  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Cancer of Colon  
 Congestion of Liver  
 Concussion of Spine  
 Enteritis, Acute  
 Foreign Body in Throat  
 Gastritis, Acute and Chronic  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Hernia  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hooping Cough  
 Irritant-poisoning  
 Lead Colic  
 Migraine  
 Menière's Disease  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Measles (prodr.)  
 Meningitis simplex

Pregnancy  
 Ptomainism  
 Paralysis, Infantile (onset)  
 Pharyngitis, Chronic  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Perforation of Stomach  
 Peritonitis  
 Quinsy  
 Relaxed Uvula  
 Round Worms  
 Seasickness  
 Shock  
 Scarlatina (prodr.)  
 Typhus  
 Variola (prodr.)

**VOMITING****611. Cerebro-spinal**

Apoplexy  
 Concussion of Brain  
 Concussion of Cord  
 Compression of Brain  
 Cerebellar Disease  
 Epilepsy  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hypertrophy of Brain  
 Infantile Paralysis (onset)  
 Locomotor Ataxy (gastric crisis)

**CEREBRO-SPINAL—cont.**

Meningitis, Simple  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Menière's Disease  
 Seasickness  
 Stokes-Adams Disease  
 Shock  
 Spinal Paralysis, Acute (adults)  
 Tumour of Brain  
 especially subtentorial

**612. Irritative**

Amyloid Liver  
 Appendicitis  
 Alcoholism  
 Arsenic-poisoning  
 Colic  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cholera, Asiatic  
 Cholera, Sporadic  
 Catarrh of Bile-ducts  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Cancer of Duodenum  
 Cancer of Liver  
 independent of meals  
 Cancer of Colon  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Cancer of Pylorus  
 long after meals  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 large quantities at long intervals

Enteritis, Acute  
 Gastritis, Acute and Chronic  
 Gastralgia  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Hernia  
 esp. strangulated  
 Hypertrophy of Pylorus  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 early if small intestine,  
 later and faecal if large intestine  
 Irritant-poisoning  
 Irritant Food  
 Intussusception (u)  
 faecal if near valve  
 Ptomainism  
 Round Worm  
 Ulcer of Stomach  
 soon after food  
 Ulcer of Duodenum  
 u. 2 hours after food  
 Ulcer of Intestine  
 Volvulus (faecal)

**613. Reflex**

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 Cystitis  
 Dysmenorrhœa  
 Endocarditis, Ulcerative  
 Glandular Fever  
 Hepatic Colic  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Hepatitis, Acute



**REFLEX—continued**

Hooping Cough  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Muscular Asthenopia  
 Migraine  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Oöphoritis  
 Pregnancy  
     u. to third month  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Renal Calculus  
 Trichinosis

**614. Toxæmic Vomiting**

Anæmia  
 Addison's Disease  
 Ague (præm.)  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Conium-poisoning  
 Endocarditis, Septic  
 Gout, Undeveloped  
 Influenza  
 Mumps (onset)  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Roseola  
 Remittent Fever  
 Scarletina (onset)  
 Uræmia  
     vomit contains urea

Variola (onset)

Weil's Disease

Yellow Fever

    i. clear; ii. black

\* \* There is some overlapping in the above classification

**615. Hæmatemesis**

(Vomiting of blood)

    Changed (coffee-ground) or natural

Amenorrhœa

Acute Yellow Atrophy

Arsenic-poisoning

Abdominal Aneurysm

Barlow's Disease (s)

Buhl's Disease

Cirrhosis of Stomach

Cirrhosis of Liver

Cancer of Oesophagus,  
     Stomach, or Liver

Cyanotic Liver (s)

Dengué

Diphtheria (x)

Dilatation of Stomach(x)

Gallstone

    ulcerating into duodenum

Glass, Swallowed

Gastritis, Chronic

Hæmophilia

Irritant-poisoning

Intussusception (s)

Leucocythæmia

Mitral Stenosis

Purpura

Pyæmia

**HÆMATEMESIS—cont.**

Portal Obstruction  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Phosphorus-poisoning,  
   Acute  
 Pancreatitis  
 Remittent, Severe  
 Rupture of Varicose  
   Esophageal Vein  
 Scurvy  
 Typhus  
 Ulcer of Stomach or In-  
   testine  
 Valvular Disease  
 Variola, Malignant  
 Weil's Disease  
 Yellow Fever

\* \* Beware of swallowed  
 blood from nose or teeth,  
 and, in infants, from  
 cracked nipples

**616. Eructations and Acid  
Risings**

Angina Pectoris (term.)  
 Atony of Stomach  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Dysentery  
 Gastralgia  
 Gastric Ulcer  
 Gastric Irritation  
 Hysteria  
 Metritis, Acute  
 Neurasthenia  
 Peritonitis  
 Trichinosis

**617. Pyrosis (Water-  
brash)**

(Clear-water Vomit)  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Dyspepsia  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Sometimes a disease in  
 itself

**CHARACTER OF VOMIT****618. Hyperchlorhydria**

Excess of hydrochloric acid  
 Gastric Irritation  
 \*Gastric Ulcer  
 Gastralgia

**619. Hypochlorhydria**

Deficiency or absence of  
 hydrochloric acid  
 Atrophy of Gastric  
 Mucous Membrane  
 Anæmia

**\*Cancer of Stomach**

Dilatation of Stomach  
 Gastritis, Acute  
 Gastralgia  
 Myxœdema  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Blood (see *Hæmateme-*  
*sis*, 615)

**620. Coffee-ground (see  
*Hæmatemesis*, 615)****621. Bile**

Vomiting with stomach  
 empty  
 Hepatic Colic  
 (termination)

**622. Mucus**

Chronic Gastritis

Dilatation of Stomach

\*\* Beware of swallowed sputa

**623. Sarcinæ and Torulæ**

Cancer of Pylorus

Dilatation of Stomach

**SPUTA****624. Scanty**

Asthma, Spasmodic, I.

Bronchitis, Acute (onset)

Cancer of Lung

Catarrhe sec

Diphtheritic Laryngitis (onset)

Hay Fever

Laryngitis, Chronic

Pleurisy, Acute (or absent)

Pneumonia, Acute (onset)

**625. Frothy**

\*Bronchitis, Acute

Bronchorrhœa watery and abundant

Emphysemæ

Gangrene of Lung upper layer of sputa

Edema of Lungs (watery)

Pneumonia, Acute

Lobular

**626. Viscid**

Bronchitis, Capillary

Hooping Cough

\*Pneumonia, Acute

Phthisis (pneumonic form)

**627. Mucous (Sputa cruda)**

Asthma, Spasmodic termination of a slight attack

Bronchitis, Acute termination

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged

Enteric Fever

Emphysemæ

Hooping Cough

Infiltrated Cancer of Lungs

Influenza

Laryngitis, Acute

Measles

Mediastinal Abscess

Lobular Pneumonia

Pharyngitis

Phthisis, I.

**628. Muco-purulent (Sputa cocta)**

Asthma, Spasmodic end of severe attack

Bronchitis, Chronic

Hooping Cough, III.

Hydatids of Lung

**MUCO-PURULENT—cont.**

Measles (defervescence)  
Pneumonia, Acute  
stage of 'resolution'  
Phthisis

**629. Purulent**

Bronchial Glands, En-  
larged  
Bronchitis, Acute (late)  
Bronchitis, Capillary  
Bronchitis, Old Chronic  
Bursting of Abscess or  
collection of pus into  
a bronchial tube—  
viz.:

Diaphragmatic, Pul-  
monary, Hepatic,  
or Mediastinal Ab-  
scess; Empyæma  
or Pyonephrosis

**630. Nummular (Circular)**

Bronchorrhœa  
Bronchiectasis  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Phthisical Cavity  
Sinking in water implies  
long retention

**631. Rusty**

\*Pneumonia, Acute  
Pyæmia  
Tuberculosis, Acute (s)  
Also the presence of Dis-  
tortum pulmonale

**632. Casts**

Diphtheria  
Membranous Laryngitis  
Plastic Bronchitis  
Pneumonia, Acute (x)

**633. 'Gooseberry-skins'  
(Echinococci)**

Hydatids of, or invading a  
lung

**634. Black Specks**

Gangrene of Lung  
Inhalation of Coal-dust,  
Fog, or Smoke  
Phthisis

**635. 'Prune-juice'**

Gangrene of Lung  
Edema of Lung

**636. Dittrich's Plugs**

Bronchiectasis (fetid)

\*\* Beware of mistaking  
plugs from the tonsil-  
lary crypts

**637. Greenish-yellow**

Actinomycosis  
Icteric Pneumonia

**638. Fetid**

Bronchiectasis  
Cirrhosis of Lung  
Gangrene of Lung  
with tinder-like masses  
Phthisis

large cavity  
Syphilitic Laryngitis  
(tertiary)

**628-638**

**639. Blood-streaked**

Usually from violence of cough

Abscess of Lung

Bronchitis, Acute (s)

Bronchitis, Chronic (s)

Bronchitis, Plastic

Cancer of Lung

Emphysæma

Hæmoptysis (passing off)

Malformation of Heart

Mediastinal Abscess

Pulmonary Apoplexy (dark)

Pneumonia, Acute Lobular

Pharyngitis, Chronic

Pharyngitis, Granular

Phthisis, II.

Tonsillitis

Typhus (prodr.)

Also from bleeding teeth, spongy gums, or retching

**640. Hæmoptysis**

Vomiting of bright-red and often frothy blood

Amenorrhœa (s)

Angioma laryngeum

Arterio-sclerosis

Aneurysm

systemic or pulmonary

Actinomycosis

Aortic Regurgitation

Bronchiectasis

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged

Cirrhosis of Lungs

Cancer of Lung

Cancer of Larynx

Congestion of Lungs mechanical

Distomum pulmonale chronic recurrent hæmorrhage

Emphysæma (x)

Empyæma on bursting

Fat Embolism

Fractured Ribs

Gangrene of Lung

Hypertrophy of Heart

Ditto, Connective-tissue Form

Hæmophilia

Hydatids of Lung

Laryngitis, Hæmorrhagic

Leucocythæmia

Mediastinal Tumours

Mitral Stenosis and Regurgitation

Malformation of Heart

\* Phthisis

Pulmonary Apoplexy

Purpura

Scurvy

Syphilitic Disease of Lungs

**HÆMOPTYSIS—continued**

Traumatism

Variola, Hæmorrhagic

\*\* Beware of malingerers,  
epistaxis posterior, etc.

**MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERS**

**641. Curschmann Spirals**

(Corkscrew-like fibres of  
mucus with a central  
thread)

Asthma

Bronchitis, Capillary

Œdema of Lung

Pneumonia (s)

Plastic Bronchitis

**642. Charcot-Leyden  
Crystals**

Pointed vitreous octa-  
hedra

Asthma, Spasmodic

Bronchitis, Plastic

Bronchitis, Chronic

Empysemæ

**643. Elastic Tissue**

Curling fibres

Bronchiectasis

Phthisis, II.

Pulmonary Abscess

Pneumonia, Acute (x)

**644. Eosinophile Cells**

Asthma (numerous)

Bronchitis, Chronic  
(a few)

Plastic Bronchitis

**645. Brown Pigment in  
large cells**

Brown Induration of  
Lung

Mitral Stenosis

**646. Distomum pulmonale,  
or Ova**

Distomiosis

**647. Pneumococci**

Capillary Bronchitis

\* Pneumonia, Acute

Empysemæ

A few are normally present  
in the saliva

**648. Friedlander's Bacillus**

Pneumonia, Acute

in five per cent. of the  
cases

**649. Pfeiffer's Bacillus  
(slender with round-  
ed ends)**

Influenza

**650. Klebs-Loeffler  
Bacillus**

Diphtheria

**651. Bacillus Tuberculosis**

Phthisis

**652. Amœba coli**

Hepatic Abscess

bursting into Lung

640-652

## MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERS

—continued

**653. Actinomyces (radiating)**

Actinomycosis

**654. Spirochetæ**

Gangrenous Stomatitis

**655. Staphylococcus pyogenes**

Abscess

**656. Oidium albicans or Leptothrix**

Thrush

Pharyngomycosis

**657. Pollen**Hay Asthma  
or adventitious**658. Fat Crystals**Gangrene  
Phthisical Cavity  
Pulmonary Abscess**659. Hooklets**Hydatids of Lung  
Hydatids of Kidney or  
of Liver bursting into  
Lung

## THE BLOOD

**660. Oligocythæmia**Diminution in the  
number of red cor-  
puscles. Normal pro-  
portion, five millions  
to the cubic milli-  
metre

## Anæmia

Hæmorrhage

Leucocythæmia

Lymphadenoma

Pernicious Anæmia

sometimes reduced to  
400,000

Phthisis

**661. Leucocytosis**Increase in the number  
of leucocytes (espe-  
cially of the poly-  
nuclear). Normally,  
7,500 to cu. m.m.

Amyloid Disease

Anæmia

the polynuclear only

Carcinoma (s)

Diphtheria

Erysipelas

Endocarditis, Septic

Glanders

Glandular Enlargement

Inflammation

Leucocythæmia

sometimes one white to  
four red

Meningitis, Purulent

Pyæmia

Pneumonia

Rheumatism, Acute

Scarlatina

Tuberculosis

There is a normal increase  
after digestion and dur-  
ing pregnancy

653-661

**662. Oligoleukæmia**

Diminution in the number  
of leucocytes

Chlorosis (s)

Enteric Fever

Malaria

Pernicious Anæmia ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

**663. Lymphocytosis**

Increase in the number of  
the small mononucle-  
ated leucocytes (lymph-  
cells)

Hooping Cough

Lymphatic Leucocy-  
thæmia

Rickets

Syphilis, Hereditary

**664. Poikilocytosis**

The red corpuscles altered  
in shape — crenated,  
pear-shaped, kidney-  
shaped, etc.

Anæmia, Profound

Leucocythæmia

Pernicious Anæmia

**665. Nucleated Red Cor-  
puscles, Macrocytes  
and Microcytes**

Nucleated red corpuscles  
that are very large, very  
small, or normal in size.  
Also termed megalo-  
blasts, microblasts, and  
normoblasts

Anæmia

few

Chlorosis

Leucocythæmia

Pernicious Anæmia

**666. Eosinophile Cells  
Increased**

Asthma

Anæmia (s)

Leucocythæmia

**667. Myelocytes**

Leucocythæmia

spleno-medullary form

Pernicious Anæmia

**668. Hæmoglobin In-  
creased**

Pulmonary Stenosis

**669. Hæmoglobin Dimin-  
ished**

Normally 100 c.c.'s of blood  
contain 13.5 grams of  
hæmoglobin

Anæmia (all forms)

Chlorosis

Enteric Fever

Pernicious Anæmia

**670. Free Hæmoglobin  
(Lake blood)**

Hyperpyrexia

Malaria

Phosphorus-poisoning

Sunstroke

**671. Pigment (Melan-  
semia)**

Addison's Disease

Intermittent Fever

Intermittent, Pernicious

662-671



**PIGMENT—continued**

Intermittent Hæmoglo-  
binuria

Melanotic Tumour

Relapsing Fever

In malaria it is in the  
form of 'plasmodia'  
contained within the red  
corpuscles

**672. Hydræmia (Excess of  
water)**

Anæmia

Anasarca

Hæmorrhage

Pregnancy

Pernicious Anæmia

Sp. g. 1035

**673. Hyperinosis**

Erysipelas

Influenza, i.

Infectious Diseases

Pneumonia

Phthisis

Rheumatism \*

Suppuration

Scurvy

Serous Inflammations

**674. Hypinosis**

Emphysema

Hæmophilia

Hæmorrhage

Hæmoglobinuria

Pernicious Anæmia

Inflammation of Mucous  
Surfaces

**675. Acetone**

\*Diabetic Coma

Ulcer of Stomach

**EMBRYOS OF****676. Filaria sanguinis  
hominis**

The larval form of *F. Bancroftii*

Chyluria

Hæmaturia

obstruction of blood-vessels

Elephantiasis

obstruction of lymphatic  
vessels

**677. Filaria medinensis**

Furunculosis

**678. Hæmacytozoa**

Malaria (Plasmodia)

**679. Spirillum Obermeyer**

Relapsing Fever

**680. Protozoön, Pear-  
shaped**

Intermittent Hæmoglo-  
binuria

**BACILLI, COCCI, ETC.**

(Taken chiefly from Muir  
and Ritchie)

**MICROCOCCHI (spherical  
bacteria)**

( $1\mu = \frac{1}{1000000}$  of a metre or  
 $\frac{1}{25000}$  of an inch)

**671-680**

MICROCOCCI—*continued***681. Staphylococcus pyogenes**

Var. aureus, albus, citreus ;  
size  $0.9\ \mu$ , cocci arranged  
in clusters

Local Inflammation in  
general

Abscess

Boil

Empyæma

Endocarditis

Glandular Suppuration

Osteomyelitis

Otitis media

Pyæmia

Rheumatic Fever

Sloughs

**682. Streptococcus pyogenes**

Size  $1.0\ \mu$ , cocci arranged  
in wavy chains

Severe Inflammatory  
Processes

Cholera, Spasmodic

Erysipelas

Diphtheria

Membranous Pharyn-  
gitis

Pneumonia

Puerperal Fever

Septicæmia

Scarlatina

**683. Pneumococci**

(Diplococcus of Fraenkel)

Small oval cocci  $1\ \mu \times 0.75\ \mu$ ,

often arranged in pairs.

Capsule well marked

Capillary Bronchitis

Empyæma

Endocarditis

Hepatic Abscess

Meningitis

Otitis

Pleurisy

\*Pneumonia, Acute

A few are found in healthy  
saliva

**684. Diplococcus intracel-  
lularis meningitidis  
(Weichselbaum)**

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitis

**685. Gonococcus (Neisser)**

Like two beans with adja-  
cent hili. Usually  
contained within a  
leucocyte

Gonorrhœa

Gonorrhœal Cystitis,  
Endometritis, Endo-  
carditis, Ophthalmia,  
or Salpingitis

**686. Micrococcus tetra-  
genus**

Cocci in clusters of four.  
Sputa of tubercular lung  
cavity

**687. Micrococcus meliten-  
sis**

Size  $0.5 \times 0.5$ —found in  
spleen

Malta Fever

MICROCOCCHI—*continued***688. *Sarcina ventriculi***

Cocci in bundles of four or multiples of four

Dilatation of Stomach

## BACILLI

Rod-shaped bacteria\*

**689. *Bacillus anthracis***

Thick plump rods, encapsulated and granular

Anthrax

**690. *Bacillus of Ducrey***

Size  $1.5 \times 0.5$  minute oval rods

Soft Sore

**691. *Bacillus of Lustgarten***

Syphilis (doubtful)

**692. *Bacillus tuberculosis* (Koch)**

Rods  $3.0 \times 0.3$

Straight or slightly curved.

Stains with difficulty

Tuberculosis

**693. *Bacillus of Hansen***

Resembles *B. tuberculosis*, but is shorter

Leprosy

**694. *Bacillus of Friedländer***

Short capsulated rod with rounded ends

Acute Pneumonia

**695. *Bacillus typhosus***

Size 2 to  $4 \times 0.5$

Rounded extremities, long wavy flagella; found in

ulcers, spleen, etc., but in stools by culture only. It does not ferment glucose

Enteric Fever

**696. *Bacillus mallei***

Like *B. tuberculosis*, but thicker and stains easily

Glanders

**697. *Bacillus tetani***

Size  $4.0 \times 0.4$ . Drumstick with slightly motile flagella

Tetanus

**698. *Bacillus of Klebs-Loeffler***

$3.0 \times 0.6$ . Straight or slightly curved, sometimes clubbed

Diphtheria

**699. *Bacillus of Pfeiffer***

Size  $1.5 \times 0.3$ . Straight with rounded ends

Influenza

**700. *Bacillus, Comma***

Size  $2 \times 0.5$ . Sometimes S-shape by conjugation

Cholera

## BACTERIA

**701. *Bacterium Coli Commune***

Resemble *B. typhosus*, but has shorter flagella. It ferments glucose. Occurs normally, but especially in—

Abdominal Abscess

688-701

**BACTERIA—continued**

Cystitis  
Peritonitis  
Pyelitis

**702. Bacterium Lactis  
Aërogenes**

Normal, especially in stools  
of infants

Emphysemæ of Skin (s)  
Gangrene of Lung  
Pneumothorax (s)  
Pneumaturia  
from catheter

**703. Bacillus (unnamed)**  
Bell's Mania

**704. Bacillus Pestis**  
Plague

**705. Bacillus Icteroides**  
Yellow Fever

**706. Streptothrix  
Maduræ**  
Madura Foot, etc.

**707. B. Coli Dysentericum  
and Amœbæ**  
Dysentery

**708. Oidium Albicans vel  
Lactis**  
Thrush

**709. Leptothrix Buccalis**  
Caries of Teeth

**710. Spirochæta Buccalis**  
Stomatitis, Severe

**711. Actinomyces Fungus**  
Actinomycosis

**712. Spirillum Obermeyerii**  
Relapsing Fever  
Filaria (see *Blood*)

**713. Widal or Gruber-  
Widal Reaction.**

Clumping of bacilli on the  
addition of diluted  
serum from the blood of  
a patient suffering from  
one of the following  
diseases—

\*Enteric Fever  
Malta Fever  
Plague  
Tuberculosis

Absent in psittacosis. The  
same reaction takes  
place with *B. coli com-*  
*munis*

**BREATHING**

**714. Slow**  
Asthma, Spasmodic (s)  
Ague (hot stage)  
Coma (see 28)  
Collapse (see 142)  
Narcotic-poisoning  
Shock  
Tumour of Brain

**715. Stertorous**  
Asphyxia  
Adenoids  
Acute Yellow Atrophy  
Coma (see 28)

**STERTOROUS—continued**

Concussion of Brain  
 Epilepsy, III.  
 Fractured Skull  
 Hypertrophied Tonsils  
 Narcotic-poisoning  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 'hen cluck stertor'  
 Œdema of Lungs  
 Paralysis of Soft Palate  
 Quinsy  
 Uræmia (hissing)

**716. Stridulous**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
 Bronchus, Obstruction of  
 Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 Dryness of Vocal Cords  
 Laryngismus stridulosus  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 laryngeal crisis  
 Paralysis of Recurrent  
 Laryngeal Nerve

**717. Sighing**

Addison's Disease  
 Anæmia of Brain  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Distension of Stomach  
 Emotion

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Lesion of Medulla  
 Meningitis, Simple  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal  
 Shock  
 Spurious Hydrocephalus  
 Syncope

**718. Shallow**

Angina Pectoris  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Coma Vigil (see 27)  
 Collapse of Lungs  
 Capillary Bronchitis  
 Fractured Ribs  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 Intercostal Paralysis  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Paralysis of Diaphragm  
 Pleurisy, Diaphragmatic  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Peritonitis  
 Rheumatism of Intercostals  
 Syncope  
 Trance

**719. Jerking Breathing**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Chorea

**JERKING—continued**

Hysteria  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hemiplegia  
 Intercostal Neuralgia  
 Laryngismus  
 Pleurisy, Acute (onset)  
 Ribs, Fractured  
 Rheumatism of Inter-  
 costals  
 'Spinal Irritation'

**720. Irregular**

Apoplexy (Foudroyante)  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Chorea  
 Collapse of Lungs  
   pause after inspiration  
 Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
 ous  
 Lesion of Medulla  
 Meningitis, Simple  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Shock  
 Tumours of Brain

**721. Cheyne-Stokes  
Breathing**

Ominous  
 Aortic Aneurysm  
 Apoplexy (term.)  
 Cholera  
 Caisson Disease  
 Diphtheria  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
 Heart

General Paralysis  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Influenza  
 Internal Spinal Menin-  
 gitis  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Meningitis, Simple  
 Nephritis, Chronic  
 Narcotic-poisoning  
 Pneumonia  
 Softening of Brain  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Typhic state (see 143)  
 Uræmia  
 Variola  
 Valvular Disease

**722. Thoracic Breathing,  
Marked**

Ascites  
 Abdominal Tumours  
 Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
 Emphysema  
 Meteorism  
 Pregnancy  
 Peritonitis  
 Paralysis of Diaphragm  
 Pericardial Effusion,  
 Large

**723. Abdominal Breathing,  
Marked**

Pleurisy, Double  
 Spinal Paralysis  
   cervical lesion

ABDOMINAL—*continued*

Strychnine-poisoning  
Tetanus

**724. Suffocative Breathing**

Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Displacement of  
Trachea

Displacement of Heart  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

Foreign Body in Air-  
passages

Hydrophobia

Laryngeal Growths

Edema Laryngis

Strychnia-poisoning

Syphilitic Laryngitis  
on eating

Tetanus

Tuberculous Laryngitis  
on eating

**DYSPNŒA**

It arises when insufficient  
oxygen reaches the  
hæmoglobin in the air-  
cells of the lung, and  
*vice versa*

**725. Dyspnœa on Exertion**

Adenoids

Addison's Disease

Aortic Regurgitation

Anæmia

Bradycardia

Chlorosis

Cirrhosis of Liver

Cardiac Asthma

Dilatation of Stomach

Exophthalmic Goitre

Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

especially on ascents

Goitre

Hypertrophy of Heart

Influenza

Laryngitis, Chronic

Lymphadenoma

Leucocythæmia

Malformation of Heart

Obesity

Pernicious Anæmia

Pyrexia

Rickets

Scurvy

**726. Dyspnœa, General**

Aortitis, Acute

Aortic Aneurysm

Aneurysm of Heart

Ascites (late)

Asthma, Spasmodic  
expiratory

Acute Ascending Para-  
lysis

Ague (cold stage)

Bronchitis, Acute

Bronchitis, Capillary

Bronchorrhœa

Bronchus, Plugged or  
Compressed

Beri-beri

DYSPPNEA—*continued*

Cirrhosis of Lung

Congestion of Lungs,  
Hypostatic

Cancer of Larynx

Cancer of Lung

Collapse of Lungs

Crico-arytenoid  
ArthritisCrico-arytenoid Anky-  
losis

Conium-poisoning

Diabetic Coma

'air hunger'—deep, not  
rapid, breathing

Dilatation of Heart

Displacement of Heart

Diaphragmatic Pleurisy

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Diaphragmatic Para-  
lysisDiaphragm, Tonic  
Spasm of

Dissecting Aneurysm

Endocarditis, Acute

Emphysema  
expiratory

Enteric Fever

Fat Embolism

Foreign Body in Air-  
tubes

Growths, Laryngeal

Gangrene of Lung

Glanders

Glossitis, Acute

Hepatic Abscess  
upper surface

Hepatitis, Acute

Hydatids of Lung

Hydatids of Liver  
(large)Hyperpyrexial Sun-  
stroke

Heart, Gouty

Intercostal Rheuma-  
tism

Intercostal Neuralgia

Laryngeal Tuberculosis

Laryngitis, Tertiary  
Syphilitic

Laryngitis, Acute

Locomotor Ataxy  
inspiratoryLaryngitis, Diphtherial  
inspiratory

Laryngeal Polypus

Laryngismus

Mitral Stenosis

Myelitis (cervical)

Mediastinal Abscess

Mediastinal Tumour

Meningitis, Spinal  
cervical portionMeningitis, Cerebro-  
spinal

Measles

Oedema of Lungs

Paralysis of Posterior  
Crico-arytenoid  
inspiratory



**DYSPNŒA**—*continued*

Pneumoperitonæum  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Pericarditis  
 Pericardium, Adherent  
 Peritonitis  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy sudden  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Quinsy  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Stenosis of Trachea  
 Stenosis of Larynx  
 Syringomyelia (insp.)  
 Spasm of Larynx (insp.)  
 Syphilitic Heart  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Thrombosis of Pulmonary Artery  
 Uræmia

Embolism of Pulmonary Artery  
 Foreign Body in Air-passages  
 Hydrophobia  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Laryngeal Polypus  
 Laryngitis, Acute  
 Laryngitis, Membranous  
 Laryngitis, Diphtheritic  
 Lobular Pneumonia  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Œdema of Lungs  
 Œdema Laryngis  
 Plastic Bronchitis  
 Strychnine-poisoning  
 Trichinosis  
 Tetanus  
 Tetany  
 Uvula, Great Elongation of

**DECUBITUS****727. Paroxysmal Dyspnœa**

Aortic Aneurysm  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Angina Pectoris (s)  
 Bronchial Glands, Enlarged  
 Cardiac Asthma  
 Compression of Trachea  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney

**727a. Orthopnœa**

Acute Dyspnœa  
 (See 725 to 727)

**728. Right Side**

Cirrhosis of Right Lung  
 Collapse of Right Lung  
 Right Pleural Effusion  
 Right Pneumothorax (u)  
 Left Acute Pleurisy

**726-728**

**729. Left Side**

Cirrhosis of Left Lung  
 Collapse of Left Lung  
 Left Pneumothorax  
 Left Pleural Effusion  
 Right Acute Pleurisy

**730. Coiled up on Side**

Affections of Brain and  
 its Membranes  
 Hepatic Colic  
 Renal Colic  
 Tumour of Middle Cere-  
 bellar Peduncle

**731. Back with Knee Flexed**

Appendicitis (right  
 only)  
 Hip Disease (one)  
 \*Peritonitis (both)  
 Pelvic Cellulitis (one)  
 Pericarditis

**732. On Knees with Head Downwards**

Aneurysm of Heart

**GAIT****733. Limping**

Appendicitis (beginning)  
 Corns, etc.  
 Gout  
 Hip Disease  
 Injuries to Limb  
 Inflammatory Affec-  
 tions of Limb

Intermittent Lameness,  
 Charcot's

Rheumatism

Sacro-iliac Disease

opposite shoulder raised

Sciatica

Shortening of one Limb  
 (see 473)

Sprains

Unilateral Paralysis

**734. Tottering**

Atrophy of Brain, Senile

Bromism

Cerebellar Disease

Hydrocephalus

Idiopathic Muscular

Atrophy

Meningitis

Mollities Ossium

Paralysis agitans

**735. Reeling**

Alcoholism

Ataxic Paraplegia

Apoplexy (præm.)

Cerebellar Disease,  
 Tumour, etc.

Compression of Brain, i.

Friedreich's Disease

General Paralysis of  
 Insane

Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxy

Romberg very rare

Labyrinthine Disease

**729-735**

**736. Head Back and Feet Apart**

Ascites  
 Cretinism  
 Abdominal Tumours  
 Obesity  
 Pregnancy  
 Pseudo-hypertrophic  
 Paralysis

**737. Waddling**

Coxa vara, Double  
 Dislocation of both  
 Hips, Congenital  
 with head back  
 Pseudo-hypertrophic  
 Paralysis  
 on tip-toe

**738. Foot Dragged**

Multiple Neuritis  
 'foot drop'  
 Spastic Paralysis  
 legs tremble when ground  
 is touched  
 Spasmodic Spinal Para-  
 lysis  
 jerky forward movement of  
 feet

**Hemiplegia**

one only

\* \* When both feet are affected,  
 the gait is 'high stepping'

**UNCLASSIFIED**

Chorea  
 slow, even, shuffling  
 Mercurialism  
 running

Paralysis agitans  
 running with head very  
 forward

(See *Vertigo*, 139)

**739. Romberg's Symptom**

Inability to stand with the  
 eyes shut and the feet  
 close together

Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 General Paralysis (s)  
 Hered. Cerebellar Ataxy  
 (x)

\*Locomotor Ataxy

Syringomyelia

**HANDWRITING****740. Altered**

Disseminated Sclerosis  
 vibratile

Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 and other paralyzes when  
 affecting hand

\*General Paralysis of  
 Insane

upstrokes shaky, letters not  
 joined

Chronic Softening

Senile Atrophy

Writer's Cramp, and  
 other technic para-  
 lyses of hand

\*Aphasia

first degree tremulous  
 with omission of letters;  
 second degree lost, with  
 exception of a name or  
 a few words (agraphia)

**736-740**

**741. Dictation, Inability to write from**  
Auditory Aphasia

**742. Mirror-Writing**  
Aphasia  
especially in the left-handed

Imbecility (s)  
Infantile Cerebral  
Hæmorrhage  
Hysterical Aphasia (s)

**743. ATAXIA, OR MALCO-ORDINATION**

Atrophy of Brain  
Ataxic Paraplegia  
Alcoholism  
Chorea  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
jerky—bilateral  
Friedreich's Disease  
first legs, then arms  
Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxia  
Locomotor Ataxy  
first legs, then arms  
Multiple Neuritis (s)  
Myelitis, Chronic  
partial  
Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
Tumour of Brain  
lesion of cerebellum, pons,  
or (s) corpora quadrigemina  
Technic Paralysis

**PARALYSIS**

**744. Weakness in Legs**  
Abdominal Tumours  
Barlow's Disease  
or unwillingness to move them

Influenza  
Lipomatosis neurotica  
Locomotor Ataxy  
Polymyositis  
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis  
Retroversion  
(See *Paraplegia*, 762)

**745. LOCAL PARALYSIS**

**First Nerve**  
(See *Anosmia*, 168)

**Second Nerve**  
(See 157)

**746. Third Nerve**  
Interpeduncular or Crus Lesion  
Accommodation, Paralysis of  
Diplopia, Crossed (see 148)  
Diphtheria (ciliaris)  
Hæmorrhage, Cerebral  
Meningitis  
Rheumatism  
Strabismus, External  
**741-746**

**LOCAL PARALYSIS—cont.**

Syphilis

Tumour, Cerebral (see  
*Strabismus*, 274)**747. Fourth Nerve**Affection of C. quadri-  
gemina

Diplopia

the false object appears to  
be below and to the outer  
side of the true one.  
Only apparent when the  
patient looks down**748. Fifth Nerve**Tumours in, or compress-  
ing, pons or the nerve-  
trunkPower of Mastication  
Impairedthe jaw, when protruded  
with the mouth open,  
leans to the affected side**749. Sixth Nerve**lesion in subtentorium—  
pons, medulla, posterior  
fossa

Aneurysm, Intracranial

Diplopia

false object external to  
true one

Hæmorrhage, Cerebral

Internal Squint

Meningitis

Syphilis

Tumour

**Seventh Nerve (Portio  
Dura)****750. FACIAL PARALYSIS****Central**Lesion in pons or below  
nucleus

Softening

Syphilis

Tumour

Apoplexy

Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
gitisDisseminated Sclerosis  
(x)- Infantile Hemiplegia  
Meningitis**In Canal**

Caries

Hæmorrhage

Otitis Media Interna

Rheumatism

Syphilis

**Superficial**

Diphtheria

Injury

Neuritis

Parotitis

Tumours

**751. Paralysis of Circum-  
flex Nerve**

Inability to raise arm

Blows on Shoulder

Innominate Aneurysm

Infantile Paralysis

Technic Paralysis

**747-751**

**752. Wrist-Drop**

Leprosy  
Lead-poisoning  
Multiple Neuritis  
Paralysis of Musculo-  
spiral

**753. Foot-Drop**

Anterior Crural Para-  
lysis  
Multiple Neuritis  
Myelitis, Acute  
Peronæal Nerve, Para-  
lysis of

**754. DIFFERENTIAL****Bulbar Paralysis**

Speech, swallow, legs  
(spastic)

**Acute Ascending Para-  
lysis**

Successively—legs, loins,  
abdomen, thorax, arms,  
diaphragm, neck, swal-  
low

**Acute Myelitis (cervical)**

Both arms

**Syringomyelia (Paresis)**

One hand, triceps, shoul-  
der

**Amyotrophic Lateral Scle-  
rosis**

Spastic paralysis of shoul-  
der, arm, and hand

**Infantile Paralysis**

U. one leg first

**Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis**

Legs, back—muscles large

**Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy**

Hand first, then shoulder  
and trunk—not spastic

**Disseminated Sclerosis**

Order: one leg, the other  
leg; one arm, the other  
arm

**755. Paralysis Affecting  
Deglutition**

Bulbar Paralysis  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy  
Paralysis of Hypo-  
glossal  
Lesion of Medulla

**756. Paralysis Affecting  
Articulation**

Ataxic Paraplegia  
Bulbar Paralysis  
    rst linguals, then labials  
Disseminated Sclerosis  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Facial Paralysis  
    labials  
Friedreich's Disease  
General Paralysis of  
    Insane  
Idiopathic Muscular  
    Atrophy  
Paralysis of Hypo-  
    glossal

**ARTICULATION—continued**

Progressive Muscular Atrophy

Pseudo-bulbar Paralysis

Paralysis agitans  
slow and laboured

Tumour etc. of pons, medulla, and posterior fossa; or bilateral lesion of anterior third of internal capsule, or lesion of portion of third left frontal convolution (see 315)

**757. Paralysis Affecting Hand**

Acute Ascending Paralysis

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Cervical Myelitis

Disseminated Sclerosis

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Hemiplegia

Infantile Paralysis

Infantile Hemiplegia

Lead-palsy

Multiple Neuritis

Morvan's Disease

Progressive Muscular Atrophy

Syringomyelia

Technic Paralysis

*e.g.* Writer's Cramp**758. Paralysis Affecting Soft Palate**

Bulbar Paralysis

Diphtheria

Facial Paralysis (doubtful)

**759. Paralysis of Sphincters**(See *Micturition*, 519;  
*Defecation*, 39)**760. CROSSED PARALYSIS  
Hemiplegia with Opposite Facial**

Lesion of lower part of pons. Sometimes the sixth nerve is involved

**One Arm and Opposite Leg  
Infantile Paralysis****Hemiplegia and Opposite Third Nerve**

Lesion of Crus

**Hemiplegia with Opposite Hypoglossal**

Lesions involving spinal fibres of hypoglossal and one-half of upper part of cord

Caries of Upper Cervical Vertebrae

Meningitis

Syphilis

Tumours

**Hemiplegia with Opposite Fifth**

Lesion of Pons below Decussation

**761. HEMIPLEGIA**

(Paralysis of one side)

Abscess of Brain

incomplete at first

**756-760**

**HEMIPLEGIA—continued**

Apoplexy  
 Atrophy of one Lobe  
 Compression of Brain  
 Cerebral Hæmorrhage  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (x)  
 Caisson Disease  
 Embolism of Cerebral Artery  
   esp. middle cerebral  
 Hæmatoma of Dura Mater  
 Hysteria  
 Internal Nodes  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Lesion of Crus, Pons, Internal Capsule, or Cortex  
 Meningitis simplex (x)  
 Softening of Brain  
 Syphilis  
 Tumour of Brain  
   gradual  
 Unilateral Lesion of Upper Cervical Cord (rare)  
   If hemiplegia affects arm only, or arm and face, the lesion is beneath the motor part of the cortex

**762. PARAPLEGIA**

Acute Ascending Paralysis, I.  
 Aneurysm of Abdominal or Descending Aorta

Apoplexy, Spinal  
 Ataxic Paraplegia  
   gradual and spastic  
 Beri-beri  
 Caisson Disease  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Chronic Atrophic Spinal Paralysis  
 Compression of Cord, Slow  
 Caries of Spine  
 Dislocation of Spine  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
   subsequently affecting arms  
 Fracture of Spine  
 Hydrocephalus (s)  
 Hysteria  
 Hyperæmia, Spinal incomplete  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Multiple Neuritis  
 Myelitis, Acute or Chronic  
 Meningitis, Internal Spinal  
 Purulent Spinal Pachymeningitis  
 Primary Spastic Paraplegia  
 Reflex Paraplegia (x)  
   worms, etc.  
 Spina bifida (s)  
 Spinal Meningeal Hæmorrhage  
   usually incomplete



**PARAPLEGIA—continued**

Tumours in Spinal Canal

**763. DIPLEGIA, OR BILATERAL PARALYSIS**

(Lesion of upper cervical portion of spinal cord. Bilateral cerebral lesions. Lesion of medulla or of centre of pons)

Acute Ascending Paralysis, Late

Basilar Meningitis (x)

Diphtheria

Encephalitis

General Paralysis of Insane

Hydrocephalus, Chronic

Hæmorrhage, Cerebral

Infantile Diplegia

Multiple Neuritis

Pseudo-bulbar Paralysis

Spinal Apoplexy

Spinal Tumours (as above)

Tumours, Brain (as above)

**764. Amyosthenia**

A sudden temporary loss of power in arm or leg

Hysteria

**765. Paralysis of a Single Nerve**

Neuritis (u)

**REFLEXES****EYE REFLEXES**

(see *Eye*, 277)

**766. CUTANEOUS REFLEXES****Diminished or Lost**

Asphyxia

Apoplexy, Severe

Apoplexy, Spinal

Anæsthesia, Peripheral

Acute Ascending

Paralysis

Chorea

Coma

Catalepsy, Severe

Cholera, II.

Disseminated Sclerosis

Hemiplegia

Hysteria

plantar only

Locomotor Ataxy

Myelitis

Narcotic-poisoning

Peripheral Paralysis

Progressive Muscular

Atrophy

Spinal Paralysis, Acute

Spinal Paralysis, Chronic Atrophic

**Increased**

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Angular Curvature

**762-766**

CUTANEOUS—*continued*

Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Locomotor Ataxy, I. (s)  
 Meningitis, Internal  
 Spinal  
 Primary Spastic Para-  
 plegia  
 Pachymeningitis  
 Spastic Cerebral Para-  
 plegia  
 Strychnine-poisoning

## TENDON REFLEXES

767. **Knee-Jerk**

(Westphal's sign)

**Lost**

Acute Ascending Para-  
 lysis  
 Anterior Crural Para-  
 lysis  
 Adiposis dolorosa  
 Beri-beri  
 Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
 gitis  
 Diabetic Sclerosis  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 General Paralysis of  
 Insane  
 Infantile Paralysis  
   if quadriceps extensor is  
   affected  
 Idiopathic Muscular  
 Atrophy  
 \*Locomotor Ataxy  
 Leprosy

## Multiple Neuritis

if anterior crural nerve is  
 involved

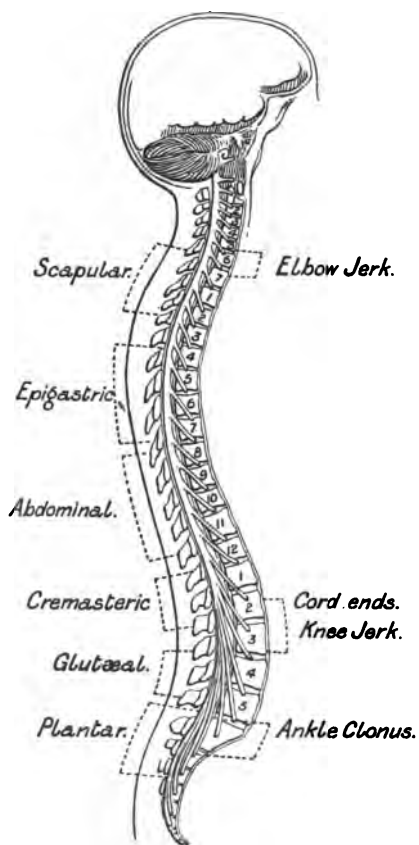
Myelitis, Descending  
 Pernicious Anæmia (s)  
 Progressive Muscular  
 Atrophy  
   if quadriceps is involved  
 Pseudo-hypertrophic  
 Paralysis (very late)  
 Syringomyelia (late)  
 Sciatica (s)

Transverse Softening of  
 Cord

Tumour of Middle  
 Lobe of Cerebellum  
 Atrophic Paralysis in  
 General

768. **Exaggerated (In-  
 creased Myotatic  
 Irritability)**

Amyotrophic Lateral  
 Sclerosis  
 Ataxic Paraplegia  
 Apoplexy  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Compression of Cord,  
 Slow  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Embolism of Brain  
 Hereditary Cerebellar  
 Ataxy  
 Hysteria  
 Myelitis, Chronic  
 Morvan's Disease  
 Neurasthenia



LOCALISATION OF REFLEXES

## LOCALISATION OF CORD LESIONS

## REFLEXES WITH THE SPINAL NERVES INVOLVED

Name	Irritated area	Result	Nerves
Plantar reflex	Sole of foot	Flexion of toes Jerking up foot and leg	} 1st to 3rd sacral 4th and 5th lumbar 1st and 2nd lumbar 8th to 12th dorsal 6th cervical to 2nd dorsal
Gluteal	Skin of buttock	Contraction of glutei	
Cremasteric	Inner side of thigh	Retraction of testicles	
Abdominal	Side of abdomen	Contraction of rectus	
Scapular	Interscapular region	Contraction of posterior fold of axilla	
Epigastric	Skin of lower part of side of thorax	Contraction of rectus	4th to 7th dorsal
TENDON REFLEXES			
Knee-jerk	Ligamentum patellæ	Sudden extension of leg	2nd and 3rd lumbar
Ankle-clonus	Ball of foot	Rhythmic contractions of calf	1st and 2nd sacral
Elbow-jerk	Triceps tendon, with forearm semi-flexed	Rhythmic contractions	5th to 7th cervical

**TENDON—continued**

Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis

Syringomyelia

Strychnine-poisoning

Tetanus

Tumour of Brain

Tumour of Cord

Ulcer of Stomach

**769. Chorea Knee Phenomenon**

The leg remains full extended for a second or two, the foot and toes jerking

**770. Paradoxical Contraction**

Tonic contraction of anterior tibials upon the physician suddenly flexing the foot on the leg

Excessive Spasticity of Legs

**771. Jaw-Jerk****772. Elbow-Jerk and Bier-nacki's Sign****773. Wrist-Jerk****774. Tendo-Achillis-Jerk**

These are often difficult to elicit. Their absence therefore is of little significance

**775. Ankle-Clonus**

Contractions 6 to 9 per second. In general,

ankle-clonus is present where the knee-jerk is exaggerated  
(See 768)

**776. Kernig's Sign**

With the patient sitting on edge of bed there is great difficulty in forced extension of the knee-joint. The arms have been known to give a similar sign

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal

Meningitis, Spinal

**777. BABINSKI'S TOE-REFLEX**

Extension, instead of flexion, of the great toe on titillation of the sole. This is the normal condition in the new-born

**Present in—**

Lesions of Pyramidal Tract

Friedreich's Disease

Locomotor Ataxy

Spasmodic Paraplegia

Spinal Paralysis in General

**Absent in—**

Hysteria

Infantile Paralysis

\* \* Some doubt has been thrown upon the value of this sign by the observations of Wood (see Abstract in 'Medical Review,' July 1900)

768-777

**SPASM AND RIGIDITY**

## CLONIC SPASMS

**778. Tremor and Subsultus**

Fibrillary tremor implies  
exhausted muscles

Alcoholism, Chronic

Apoplexy

Abscess of Brain

Ataxic Paraplegia

face

Aura epileptica

Anæmia of Brain

Absinthism (x)

upper extremities only

Bell's Mania

Chorea

Compression of Brain

Congestion of Brain

Disseminated Sclerosis

Delirium Tremens

Enteric Fever (third  
week)

Epilepsy, II.

Encephalitis

General Paralysis of  
Insane

face

Hyperpyrexia

Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
ous

Hysteria

Intestinal Irritation

Idiopathic Muscular  
Atrophy  
except peroneal form

Jaundice

Myelitis

Meningitis

Neuritis, I.  
local

Neuroma

Petit Mal

Progressive Muscular  
Atrophy

Paralysis agitans

head unaffected during  
sleep

Prostration (see 141)

Rheumatism, Acute

Round-worms

Syringomyelia

Spinal Meningitis, Int.

Spinal Concussion

Spinal Apoplexy, I.

Spasmodic Spinal Para-  
lysis

Spinal Paralysis,  
Chronic Atrophic

Strychnine

idiosyncrasy or overdose

Tumour of Brain

esp. of cerebellum, pons,  
and c. quadrigemina

Tumour of Cord

Typhic state (see 143)

Uræmia

**779. Intention Tremor**

(Tremor on voluntary  
movement)

Alcoholism, Chronic

Disseminated Sclerosis

**778-779**

**INTENTION TREMOR—cont.**

Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Hysteria  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Mercurialism  
   upper limbs first  
 Plumbism  
   Tremor occurs in health  
   after unaccustomed exercise  
   and after abuse of tea or tobacco

**780. Jactitation and Jerking**

Chorea, Major and Minor  
 Chorea, Dubini's  
   like electric contractions  
 Chorea, Post-hemiplegic  
 Chorea, Huntington's  
   the movements can be  
   arrested by a strong effort of the will  
 Concussion of Spine  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Compression of Cord, Slow  
 Hysteria  
 Hæmorrhage, Extensive  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Locomotor Ataxy  
 Morvan's Disease

Myoclonus Multiplex  
 Occupation Neurosis  
   (see 13)  
 Pericarditis, Severe  
 Sequela of Fractured Limb  
 Syringomyelia  
 Strychnine  
 Tetanus  
 Typhic state

**781. Salaam Convulsions**

Dentition  
 Epilepsy  
 Menière's Disease  
 Spasmus nutans

**782. Convulsions**

Absinthism  
 Anæmia of Brain  
 Abscess of Brain  
 Asphyxia (term.)  
 Aortic Stenosis  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Addison's Disease  
 Apoplexy (cortical)  
 Ague  
   cold stage in children  
 Bradycardia  
 Compression of Brain  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Coal-gas-poisoning (s)  
 Cysticerci of Brain

CONVULSIONS—*cont.*

## \*Dentition

Disseminated Sclerosis  
(late)

## \*Epilepsy

Exostosis of Skull

Ergotism, Spasmodic

Exanthemata (children  
—onset)this represents the rigor of  
adultsEnteritis, Acute (Child-  
ren)

Encephalitis

Frights

General Paralysis of  
InsaneHydronephrosis,  
DoubleHydrocephalus, Spuri-  
ousHydrocephalus,  
Chronic

Hyperpyrexia

Hæmatoma of Dura  
Mater

Hydrophobia (tetanoid)

Hæmorrhage

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Brain

Indigestion

Intussusception

Irritating Scar

Infantile Paralysis  
(onset)Infantile Hemiplegia  
(onset)Jacksonian Epilepsy  
muscular area limited,  
consciousness usually  
retained

Jaundice (x)

Lead-poisoning

Myelitis, Acute

Meningitis

Nephritis, Acute (late)

Pregnancy

Puerperal State

Pneumonia, Acute  
(children)

Pachymeningitis

Poisoning by—

arsenic (term.), brucia,  
hydrocyanic acid, pi-  
crotoxine, strychnine,  
tobacco, and narcotico-  
irritants in generalRound-worms and Tape-  
wormsSpinal Meningeal  
HæmorrhageSpina bifida  
about to burst

Softening of Brain

Syphilitic Nodes

Starvation

Stokes-Adams Disease

Sunstroke

Tetanus

Tumour of Brain  
esp. when near cortex



CONVULSIONS—*cont.*

Thrombosis of Brain  
Thickening of Skull  
Uræmia

**783. Athetosis**

Sometimes described as a disease

Lesion of lenticular ganglion or near optic thalamus. It consists of slow successive spasmodic movements in all directions, chiefly of the fingers, but often involving the wrist, elbow, and toes, rarely, the face

Embolism of Brain  
Hæmorrhage, Cerebral (x)

Hysteria  
Hemiplegia  
Infantile Hemiplegia  
Injuries of Brain  
Tumour of Brain

**784. Hiccough (Singultus)**

Addison's Disease  
Alcoholism  
Cancer of Stomach  
Cholera  
Collapse (see 142)  
Dysmenorrhœa  
Dyspepsia  
Distended Stomach  
Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
Enteric Fever, III.  
Gangrene of Lung

Hydrocephalus  
Hepatitis  
Hæmorrhage  
Hysteria  
Intestinal Obstruction  
Meningitis  
Mental Emotions  
Peritonitis  
    esp. diaphragmatic  
Pregnancy  
Pancreatic Disease  
Septicæmia  
Strangulated Hernia  
Tumour of Brain  
Typhic state (143)  
Uræmia

**Nystagmus** (see *Eye-balls*, 269)

**785. Carphology (Picking bedclothes)**

Typhic state (see 143)

## TONIC SPASM

**786. Trousseau's Phenomenon**

Sudden violent spasm of muscles of fore-arm upon pressure over median nerve and brachial artery

Tetany

**787. Cramps**

Cholera, Asiatic  
Cholera, Sporadic  
Cancer of Intestine  
Constipation

**782-787**

**CRAMPS—continued**

Colic  
 Diabetes  
 Dilatation of Stomach  
 Ergotism  
 Gout  
 Gastro-Intestinal Irritation  
 Hernia  
 Intussusception  
 Internal Spinal Meningitis  
 Lead-poisoning  
 Occupation Neurosis  
 Pregnancy  
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy  
 Poisoning by Arsenic and Antimony  
 Syringomyelia  
 Sciatica  
 Tumours of Cord

**788. Rigidity**

Early rigidity disappears during sleep; late rigidity is persistent

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (late)  
 Bulbar Paralysis (late—limbs)  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Cerebellar Disease (nuchal)

Compression of Cord, Slow (late)

Catalepsy  
 universal—'waxy'

Disseminated Sclerosis (late)

Epilepsy, II.

Embolism of Brain

Ergotism, Spasmodic

External Spinal Pachymeningitis

Hemiplegia, Infantile  
 esp. adductors and flexors

Hysteria

Hystero-epilepsy

Lateral Sclerosis, Primary

Myelitis, Acute

Meningitis, Internal Spinal

back and limbs

Meningitis, Tubercular

Meningitis, Spinal

Tubercular

Paralysis agitans (late)

Primary Spastic Paraplegia

clasp-knife rigidity, pelvis moves with leg

Spinal Meningeal

Hæmorrhage

Spastic Cerebral Paraplegia

Spasmodic Spinal Paralysis

Thrombosis of Brain

**RIGIDITY—continued**

Thomsen's Disease

(u) legs; (s) arms—transient

Tumour of Spine

Tumour of Brain

Tetanus

Tetany

esp. fingers and toes

**789. Trismus**

Tonic closure of lower jaw

Abscess near Masseter

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Dentition

esp. of wisdom-teeth

Dental Irritation

Epilepsy (s)

Facial Neuralgia

Hysteria

Intestinal Irritation

esp. worms

Strychnine-poisoning  
(early)

\*Tetanus

Tetany

Uræmia (x)

**790. Emprosthotonos**

(body curved forwards)

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Intracranial Spinal  
Hæmorrhage, i.**791. Opisthotonos**

(body curved backwards)

Hysterical Convulsions  
(s)

Internal Spinal Meningitis

Strychnine

\*Tetanus

Uræmia

**792. Spasm of Swallow**

\*Hydrophobia

Hysteria

Lyssaphobia

Strychnia

Tetanus

**793. Spasm of Inspiratory  
Muscles**

Epilepsy

Hydrophobia

Tetanus

Tetany

**794. Laryngismus**

Aortic Aneurysm

Epilepsy, i.

Hydrophobia (Clonic)

Intrathoracic Tumour

Measles

Rickets

**794a. Spasm of Spinal  
Accessory**

Spasmus nutans

Torticollis, Spasmodic

788-794a

**ELECTRICAL  
REACTION****795. Reaction of Degeneration (R. D.)**

Increased galvanic and diminished faradic contractility

A.C.C. = K.C.C.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (s)

Atrophic Spinal Paralysis, Chronic

Bulbar Paralysis

Compression of Cord

Diphtheritic Paralysis

Injuries to Cord

Infantile Paralysis

Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy

Lead Paralysis

Myelitis

Neuritis, II.

Pressure on Nerve-trunks

Peripheral Paralysis in general

Rheumatic Paralysis

Spinal Paralysis of Adults, Acute

Traumatic Paralysis

**796. GALVANIC  
IRRITABILITY****Diminished**

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Chorea

Joint Atrophies

Locomotor Ataxy

Progressive Muscular Atrophy

Poliomyelitis, Chronic Anterior

some muscles

Pseudo-bulbar Paralysis

Simple Muscular Atrophies

Syringomyelia

**Increased**

Hemiplegia

Locomotor Ataxy

Peripheral Neuritis, I.

Tetany

(See *R. D.*, 795)**INTELLECT****797. Dull (Hebetude)**

Adenoids

Atrophy of Brain

Anæmia of Brain

Absinthism

Alcoholism, II.

Bromism

Cretinism

Chorea

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, I.

Cervico-occipital Neuralgia

**795-797**

**HEBETUDE—continued**

Dysentery  
 Disseminated Sclerosis  
 Enteric Fever  
 Encephalitis  
 Effusion into Ventricles  
 General Paralysis of Insane  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Hypertrophy of Brain  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Hæmatoma of Dura Mater  
 Hydrocephalus, Chronic  
 Hydrocephalus, Spurious  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Meningitis, Chronic  
 Myxœdema  
 Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis  
 Recklinghausen's Disease  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Softening of Brain  
 Starvation  
 Senile Atrophy  
 Thrombosis of Cerebral Arteries  
 Typhus  
     from commencement  
 Tumour of Brain  
 Uræmia

**798. Loss of Memory (Amnesia)**

Atrophy of Brain, Senile  
 Arterio-sclerosis of Brain  
 Bromism  
 General Paralysis of Insane  
 Hydrocephalus  
 Hæmatoma of Dura Mater  
 Multiple Neuritis  
 Meningitis, Chronic  
 Syphilitic Disease of Brain  
 Thrombosis of Cerebral Vessels  
 Tumour of Brain  
     esp. of temporo-sphenoidal lobe

**799. Illusions or Hallucinations**

Aura epileptica  
 Absinthism  
 Bell's Mania  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Ergotism  
 Exanthemata, Acute  
 General Paralysis of Insane  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Insanity

ILLUSIONS—*continued*

Multiple Neuritis  
 Myxœdema  
 Narcotics  
 Typhic state (see 143)  
 Tumour of Brain  
   esp. of temporo-sphenoidal  
   lobe

## 800. Delusions

Delirium Tremens  
 Dementia  
 General Paralysis of  
   Insane  
 Hysteria  
 Hypochondriasis  
 Myxœdema (late)  
 Mania  
 Melancholia

## 801. Delirium

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
   (muttering)  
 Anæmia of Brain,  
   Chronic  
 Absinthism  
 Bell's Mania  
 Cerebral Hæmor-  
   rhage, II.  
 Capillary Bronchitis  
   (late)  
 Chorea, Severe  
 ✓ Cerebro-spinal Menin-  
   gitis  
 Cholangitis, Chronic  
   Fibrous  
 Dysentery

Delirium a potù  
 Delirium Tremens  
   I. noisy; II. mumbling  
 Erysipelas  
 Exanthemata, Acute  
   præm. in children  
 Enteric Fever  
 Encephalitis  
 Glanders  
 Gangrene of Lung  
   (muttering)  
 Hyperæmia of Brain  
 Hyperpyrexia (see 833)  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Intermittent, Pernicious  
 Influenza  
 Jaundice  
 Labyrinthitis, Acute  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Mania  
 Measles  
 Meningitis  
 Narcotic-poisoning, I.  
 Pneumonia, Acute ✓  
 Rheumatism, Acute ✓  
 Remittent Fever  
 Septicæmia  
 Scarlatina  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Trichinosis  
 Typhus (muttering)  
 Typhic state  
 Uræmia

**DELIRIUM—continued**

Variola

Weil's Disease

**802. Loss of Consciousness**

Aortic Stenosis

Addison's Disease

Atrophy of Heart

Anæsthetics

Anæmia of Brain

Bell's Mania

Collapse

incomplete

Concussion of Brain

rarely complete

Catalepsy

incomplete

Epilepsy, II.

except Jacksonian epilepsy

Embolism of Brain

Ergotism, Spasmodic

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Gouty Heart

Hysteria

Hystero-epilepsy

Injuries to Head

Internal Hæmorrhage

Laryngeal Vertigo

momentary

Malformation of Heart

Petit Mal

Syphilitic Heart

Stokes-Adams Disease

Syncope

Shock

Trance

Typhic state

Tumour of Brain

(See *Coma*, 28; *Faintness*, 137)**EMOTIONS****803. Excitement and Exaltation**

Anæmia of Brain

Bell's Mania

Friedreich's Paralysis

General Paralysis, I.  
sometimes II.

Hyperæmia of Brain

Mania, Acute

Tumour of Temporo-  
sphenoidal Lobe

Action of—

Alcohol, I.

Amylene

Aniline

Chloroform

Creasote

Nitroglycerine

Turpentine

(See *Delirium*, 801)**804. Depression and Melancholy**

Atony of Stomach

Angina Pectoris

Bulbar Paralysis

Bromism

Dysentery

**801-804**

DEPRESSION AND MELANCHOLY—*continued*

Disseminated Sclerosis

Duodenal Catarrh

Enteroptosis

Gastritis, Chronic

General Paralysis, II.  
sometimes I.

Hypochondriasis

Hydrophobia

Hysteria

Iodism

Membranous Colitis

Menopause

Melancholia

Mercurialism

Pernicious Anæmia

Poisoning by—

Aconite

Calabar Bean

Hemlock

Lobelia

Tobacco

Tartar Emetic

Tumour of Brain  
esp. temporo-sphenoidal  
lobe**805. Alternating**

Chlorosis

Hysteria

Menopause

Softening, Chronic

**806. Change of Temper**

Aura epileptica

Exophthalmic Goitre

General Paralysis

Mucous Disease

Melancholia

Pregnancy

**807. Irritability**

Anæmia of Brain

Cataplexy (præm.)

Duodenal Catarrh

Dilatation of Heart

Encephalitis, I.

Gout

Hyperæmia of Brain

Hypertrophy of Brain

Jaundice (see 230)

\*Lithæmia

Mucous Disease

Myxœdema (late)

Menopause

Mental Strain

Malformation of Heart

**VOICE****808. Aphonia** (loss of  
voice)

Aortic Aneurysm

Acute Ascending Para-  
lysisBronchial Glands, En-  
larged

Coryza

Contracted Cicatrices on  
Vocal Cords

Cholera

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Exhaustion

**804-808**



APHONIA—*continued*

Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Excessive Vocal Exer-  
 tion  
 Growths, Laryngeal  
 Hysteria  
 Insanity  
 Lead Palsy  
 Lupus of Throat  
 Laryngitis, Chronic (s)  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 or cracked  
 Oedema Laryngis  
 Post-pharyngeal  
 Abscess  
 Paralysis of Adductors,  
 Bilateral  
 or weak  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis (s)  
 Syphilis  
 Trichinosis  
 Violent Emotion

**809. Weak**

Bulbar Paralysis  
 Cholera  
 Prostration  
 Paralysis of Recurrent  
 Laryngeal  
 monotonous, if both;  
 cracked on exertion, if  
 only one  
 Paralysis of Adductors,  
 Bilateral  
 Tracheotomy  
 or other open wound of  
 trachea  
 Tubercular Laryngitis

**810. Hoarse**

Alcoholism  
 Acromegaly  
 Aortic Aneurysm  
 Bronchitis, Acute, i.  
 Chorditis tuberosa  
 Cancer of Larynx  
 Congestion of Larynx  
 Crico-arytenoid Arthri-  
 tis  
 Crico-arytenoid Anky-  
 losis  
 Cholera  
 Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Enlarged Bronchial  
 Glands  
 Follicular Pharyngitis  
 Granular Pharyngitis  
 Growths, Laryngeal  
 Laryngitis, Acute  
 Laryngitis, Chronic  
 Laryngitis, Syphilitic  
 Laryngitis, Tubercular  
 Laryngitis, Membran-  
 ous  
 Measles  
 Myxœdema  
 leathery  
 Pachydermia Laryngis  
 Perichondritis Laryngea  
 Post-pharyngeal  
 Abscess  
 Paralysis of Superior  
 Laryngeal Nerve

HOARSE—*continued*

Syphilis  
Tumour of Larynx

**811. Nasal**

Adenoids  
Bulbar Paralysis  
Coryza  
Diphtheritic Paralysis  
Hay Asthma  
Hypertrophied Tonsils  
Pharyngitis, Acute  
Polypus, Nasal  
Paralysis of Soft Palate  
Post-pharyngeal  
Abscess

Quinsy  
Septum, Excentric  
Typhus (prodr.)  
Variola (prodr.)

**812. High-Pitched**

Cleft Palate  
Hereditary Cerebellar  
Ataxy  
guttural or cracked  
High Palatine Arch  
Paralysis of both Ab-  
ductors

**813. Shrieks and Cri  
Hydrencéphalique**

Anæmia of Brain  
Epilepsy (onset)  
Hydrocephalus  
Hydrocephalus, Spuri-  
ous  
Hysterical Convulsions

Night Terrors  
Nightmare  
Pain  
Tubercular Meningitis

**814. Cry of Infants**

Colic  
furious  
Collapse of Lung  
whining  
Dyspnoea, Acute  
absent  
Diphtheria, II.  
aphonic  
Earache  
continuous  
Hereditary Syphilis  
hoarse, high-pitched

**SPEECH****815. Mutism**

Aphasia, Motor  
except a few sounds  
Complete Deafness  
supervening before  
the sixth year  
Double Bulbar Para-  
lysis  
Glossitis, Acute  
Hysteria  
Idiocy  
Softening of Brain  
Thrombosis or Embo-  
lism of Middle Cere-  
bral Artery

**816. Inability to Repeat  
Sounds**

Auditory Aphasia

**817. Speech Indistinct**

Alcoholism  
 Bromism  
 Glossitis  
 Hysteria (s)  
 Mumps  
 Mouth, Dryness of  
 Toothlessness  
 Typhic state

(See *Paralysis of Articulation*, 756)

**818. Speech Interrupted**

Acute Dyspnœa (see 725)  
 Chorea  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Stammering

**COUGH****819. Dry or Hacking**

Adenoids  
 Acid Fumes  
 Acute Bronchitis, I.  
 Bronchial Catarrh, I.  
 Catarrhe sec  
 Enteritis, Chronic  
 Foreign Body  
 Gastritis, Chronic  
 Hepatoptosis  
     ceases on lying down  
 Hay Asthma  
 Hysteria  
 Hypertrophy of Heart  
 Hepatitis, Acute

Influenza, I.

Laryngitis, Chronic  
 Naso-pharyngeal Catarrh

Pleurisy, Acute  
 Pneumonia, Acute, I.  
 Relaxed Uvula

**820. Hoarse or Barking**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
     brassy

Bronchitis, Acute, I. (s)  
 'Barking Cough of Puberty'

Diphtheritic Laryngitis, I.

Hysteria

Hydrophobia

Whooping-Cough, I.

Irritation of Stomach

Laryngitis, Acute

Laryngitis, Spasmodic

Laryngitis, Membranous

Laryngitis, Tubercular

Laryngitis, Syphilitic

Mediastinal Tumour

Masturbation (s)

Measles

Edema Laryngis, I.

Polypus of Larynx

Pharyngitis, Granular

Perichondritis Laryngea

Pneumothorax  
     metallic

Typhus

**821. Paroxysmal**

Bronchitis, Plastic  
 Bronchorrhœa  
 Bronchiectasis  
 Bronchial Glands En-  
 larged  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Caries of Dorsal Spine, i.  
 Gallstones (s)  
 Hysteria  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Laryngeal Vertigo  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Polypus of Larynx  
 Tonsils, Hypertrophied  
 Uvula, Relaxed  
 Ulcer of Epiglottis

**822. Unclassified**

Capillary Bronchitis  
 Congestion of Lungs,  
 Mechanical  
 Collapse of Lungs  
 continual and powerless  
 Cancer of Lungs  
 Diphtheritic Paralysis  
 on eating  
 Emphysema  
 Enteric Fever  
 Empyema  
 chiefly on movement  
 Hydatids of Lung  
 Hydatids of Liver,  
 Large  
 Hyperæmia of Lungs,  
 Acute

Leucocythæmia  
 Lesion of Medulla  
 Measles  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Nervousness  
 Œdema of Lungs  
 with retching  
 Post-pharyngeal  
 Abscess  
 Polypus or Foreign  
 Body in Ear  
 Phthisis  
 Pharyngitis, Acute  
 Polypus of Nose,  
 Fibrous  
 Pregnancy  
 Pressure on Pneumo-  
 gastric, Recurrent or  
 Sympathetic Nerve  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Tubercular Laryngitis  
 on eating  
 Typhus  
 Woillez's Disease

**823. Inability to Cough**

Coma  
 Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
 Fractured Ribs  
 Narcotic-poisoning  
 Prostration  
 Paralysis of Respiratory  
 Muscles  
 Paralysis of Adductors

**ODOUR****824. Sweet Breath**

- \*Diabetes
- Menstruation (s)
- Pyæmia
- Septicæmia

**825. Bitter-Almond Breath**

- Hydrocyanic-acid-poisoning

**826. Foul Breath**

- Alcoholism
- Bromism
- Bronchiectasis
- Bronchorrhœa
- Cancrum Oris
- Caries of Jaw, Nose, or Teeth
- Cancer of Mouth or Gullet
- Diphtheria
- Fæcal Accumulation
- Follicular Tonsillitis
- Gastritis, Acute and Chronic
- Gangrenous Sore-Throat
- \*Gangrene of Lung intense
- Glossitis
- Mercurialism
- Mucous Disease
- Measles

Necrosis of Jaw or Nose

Ozæna

Pyopneumothorax with Fistula

Phosphorus-poisoning  
Salivation

Stomatitis

Scurvy

Typhus

Teeth, Foul

Uræmia

Variola

**827. PERSPIRATION****ODOROUS**

Addison's Disease  
like that of a negro

Favus (mousy)

Glanders (sour)

Hepatic Abscess  
(Liverish)

Jaundice (musky)

Osmidrosis (cheesy)

Peritonitis (musky)

Rheumatism, Acute  
(sour)

Uræmia (ammoniacal)

Variola ('greasy')

**828. URINE ODOROUS**

Chyluria (?) (Milky)

Cystitis (Ammoniacal)

Diabetes (Apple-like)

Ingestion of Turpentine  
(like Violets)

**TEMPERATURE****829. Subnormal**

Addison's Disease  
 Alcoholic Coma  
 Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Apoplexy (s)  
 \*Cholera, Asiatic, to 94°  
 Cholera, Sporadic, to 96°  
 Collapse (see 142)  
 Collapse of Lungs  
 Cancer  
 Cretinism  
 Chloral-poisoning  
 Carbolic-acid-poisoning  
 Cirrhosis of Lungs  
 Diabetes  
 Enteric Fever  
   mornings only—3rd week  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Heart Disease, Chronic  
 Intestinal Obstruction  
 Myxœdema (94°–98°)  
 Melancholia  
 Malformation of Heart  
 Phthisis  
   morning (s)  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
   after crisis (s)  
 Relapsing Fever  
   defervescence  
 Starvation  
 \*Sclerema Neonatorum  
   sometimes to 72°  
 Shock

Tubercular Meningitis  
 (late x)

Trance

Uræmic Attack (s)

\* \* Beware of mistaking the  
 action of antipyretic  
 drugs

**830. Local Lowering**

Aura epileptica  
   one extremity  
 Compression of Cord  
 Chronic Atrophic  
   Spinal Paralysis  
 Hysterical Œdema  
 Paralysed Limb  
 Scleroderma  
 Spinal Paralysis of  
   Adults, Acute  
 Spinal Apoplexy (limbs)  
 Syringomyelia  
 Transverse Softening of  
   Cord

**RAISED****831. Pyrexia, Marked**

All inflammatory diseases  
 and the acute exanthemata  
 Abscess, Acute  
 Ague  
   cold stage, 100°–101°. Hot  
   stage, 105°  
 Appendicitis  
 Aortitis, Acute  
 Bell's Mania, II.  
 Bronchitis, Acute

**RAISED—continued**

Bronchitis, Capillary  
 Cancrum Oris  
 Cystitis  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Dengué  
 Dentition  
 Diphtheria  
 Dysentery  
 Erysipelas  
 Extravasation of Urine  
 Endocarditis, Acute  
 Enteritis, Acute  
 Encephalitis  
 Empyæma  
 Febricula  
 Gastritis, Erythematous, Acute  
 Glaucoma, Acute  
 Glandular Fever  
 Glanders  
 Gout  
 Glossitis  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Hooping-Cough (invasion)  
 Hydrocephalus, Spurious  
 Hystero-epileptic Seizure  
 Herpes Pharyngis  
 Influenza

Labyrinthitis, Acute  
 Mania  
 Mumps  
 Myelitis, Acute  
 Measles  
 Mediastinal Abscess  
 Meningitis, Simple  
 Meningitis, Tubercular  
 Meningitis, Spinal  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Nephritis, Acute  
 Ophthalmia  
 Oöphoritis  
 Otitis  
 Orchitis  
 Pelvic Abscess  
 Pelvic Peritonitis  
 Pelvic Cellulitis  
 Phlegmasia dolens  
 Pancreatitis, Acute  
 Polymyositis  
 Peliosis rheumatica  
 Psittacosis  
 Plague, II.  
 Phosphorus-poisoning, Acute  
 Post-pharyngeal Abscess  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Pyelitis, Acute  
 Pleurisy, Acute  
 Paralysis, Infantile (onset)

**RAISED—continued**

Perinephritis  
 Pericarditis  
 Perihepatitis  
 Peritonitis, Acute  
 Periproctitis  
 Phlebitis, Acute  
 Phthisis  
 Puerperal Septicæmia  
 Quinsy  
 Renal Embolism  
 Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Rheumatism, Gonor-  
     rheal  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Scarlatina  
 Splenitis  
 Syphilitic Lung  
 Spinal Concussion, II.  
 Typhus  
 Trichinosis  
 Tetany  
     severe paroxysms  
 Tonsillitis  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Tetanus  
 Typhic state (see 143)  
 Urticaria febrilis  
 Vaccinia  
 Varicella

Variola, I., III.  
 Woillez's Disease  
 Weil's Disease  
 Yellow Fever  
 Yellow Atrophy, Acute

**832. PYREXIA, SLIGHT OR  
    INCONSTANT**

Apoplexy, II.  
 Bronchiectasis  
 Coryza  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
     hypertrophic variety  
 Diarrhœa, Irritative  
 Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Gonorrhœa  
 Hæmophilic Arthritis  
 Hay Asthma  
 Herpes zoster  
 Hepatic Colic  
 Hyperæmia of Lungs,  
     Acute  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hæmorrhage (præm.)  
 Infantile Hemiplegia  
 Landry's Paralysis,  
     (onset)  
 Laryngitis, Acute  
 Laryngitis, Spasmodic  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lymphadenoma  
     esp. in the young  
 Metritis



**PYREXIA—continued**

Mollities Ossium  
 Peritonitis, Chronic  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Renal Calculus  
 Variola, II.

**833. Hyperpyrexia (temp. 106 and upwards)**

Occurs occasionally in the following diseases

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Enteric Fever  
 Erysipelas  
 Hysteria (x)  
 Influenza  
 Injury to Cord  
     cervical portion  
 Intermittent, Severe  
 Meningitis  
 Pneumonia, Acute  
 Purulent Spinal Pachymeningitis  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Sunstroke  
 Scarlatina  
 Tetanus  
 Tumour of Pons  
 Yellow Fever  
 Uræmia

**834. Remittent Type, or Morning Fall**

(When the remission is of about one degree the

expression 'continued fever' is employed, but the term is used with little precision)

Appendicitis  
 Cirrhosis of Lung  
 Enteric Fever  
 Empyæma  
 Endocarditis, Ulcerative  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Mollities Ossium  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Pleurisy, Tubercular  
 Pyæmia  
 Phthisis, III.  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Remittent Fever  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Septicæmia  
 Septic Pneumonia  
 Trichinosis  
 Tuberculosis

**835. Inverse Remittent (High morning temperature)**

Dentition  
 Enteric Fever (x)  
 Lobular Pneumonia  
 \*Tuberculosis

**836. Intermittent Type**

Afebrile intervals of varying duration

Ague

**PYREXIA—continued**

Malaria in General  
Pernicious Intermittent

**837. Termination by Crisis**

(Sudden fall of temperature)

Erysipelas  
Measles  
\*Pneumonia, Acute  
Relapsing Fever

**838. Termination by Lysis**

(Gradual fall of temperature)

Enteric Fever  
Lobular Pneumonia  
Pleurisy  
Psittacosis  
Rheumatism, Acute  
Weil's Disease  
And most febrile diseases

**839. Differential and Special****Enteric Fever**

1st week gradual rise, daily remission 2°.  
2nd week stationary, daily remission 1°.  
3rd week stationary, daily remission 3° to 5°.  
4th week gradual return to normal temperature.

Pelvic Cellulitis  
under 102°

Pelvic Peritonitis  
over 102°

**Pneumonia, Acute**

103° to 105°; morning remissions absent or slight

**Scarlatina**

high the first four days, then a partial subsidence. Not normal till end of second week

**Typhus**

1st week 104° to 106°, then one day's remission  
2nd week, still higher

**Tubercular Meningitis**

about 100°, rarely over 102° until approach of death

**Simple Meningitis**

usually over 102°, irregular

**840. Hectic Fever**

(This usually implies septic poisoning)

Abscess, Tubercular  
esp. in bones

Dysentery, Chronic

Empyæma

Enteric Fever (3rd week)

Hepatic Abscess

Phthisis (late)

Pyonephrosis

Pyelitis, Chronic

Peritonitis, Chronic (s)

Tabes mesenterica

Tubercular Ulceration  
of Intestines

Typhic state (see 143)

(See *Weakness*, 140)

**836-840**

## PART III

### PALPATION

CONTRACTIONS : (s), sometimes; (x), exceptionally; I, first stage; II, second stage; III, third stage; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

#### PULSE

##### 841. PULSE FREQUENT

(*Pulsus frequens*)

This is the case in all febrile diseases, except where there is pressure on the brain. (See *Pyrexia*)

Anæmia  
Aconite-poisoning  
Addison's Disease  
Acute Ascending Paralysis  
Angina Pectoris  
Concussion of Brain or Cord  
Coma Vigil  
Collapse  
Chorea  
Collapse of Lungs  
Displaced Heart  
Excitement  
Exertion  
Exophthalmic Goitre

Epilepsy, II.  
Gout, Undeveloped  
Hæmorrhage  
Hernia, Strangulated  
Irritation of Sympathetic  
by tumours, etc.  
Kussmaul's Disease  
Leucocythæmia  
Lesion of Medulla  
Neurasthenia  
Pregnancy  
Pneumothorax  
Pneumogastric Paralysis  
pressure by tumours, etc.  
Pneumonia, Acute  
90 to 120, less than is usual with such a temperature. Pulse respiration ratio  $\frac{5}{2}$   
Shock  
Sunstroke (syncopal)  
Tachycardia  
Typhus

PULSE FREQUENT—*cont.*

Typhic state

uncountable

Pulsus celer is not necessarily frequent (see 851)

**842. PULSE SLOW** (*Pulsus tardus*)

Arterio-sclerosis

Asthma, Spasmodic

Aortic Stenosis

Atonic Dyspepsia

Bradycardia

14 and upwards

Coma

Colic (s)

Compression of Cord  
upper partConvalescence from  
Pneumonia

Cirrhosis of Lung

Diabetes

Ergotism

Fatty Degeneration of  
Heart

Gallstones

Irritation of Pneumo-  
gastric  
tumours, etc.

Jaundice

Lead Colic

Lesion of Medulla (s)

Melancholia

Myocarditis

Meningitis (s)

Meningitis, Tubercular,  
II.Paralysis of Sympathe-  
tic

Relapsing Fever

Stokes-Adams Disease  
(from 14)Syphilitic Heart Affec-  
tion

Tumours of Brain

\*\* Beware of bigeminal  
pulse (see 857), and  
of action of convallaria,  
digitalis, strophanthus,  
conium, and aconite**843. Hard** (*Pulsus durus*)

Atheroma

or, if combined with hyper-  
trophy of heart, bound-  
ing

Aortic Stenosis

Apoplexy

\*Cirrhosis of Kidney

Diphtheritic Laryngitis

Enteritis

Gout

Hypertrophy of Heart

Lead Colic

Pleurisy, Acute

Pericarditis, Acute

Peritonitis, Acute

(See *Tension*, 860)**844. Soft and Compre-  
sible or Weak** (*Pul-  
sus mollis*)

Anæmia

Atony of Stomach

Aortitis

**SOFT PULSE—continued**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Asphyxia  
 Aneurysm of Heart  
 Cancer of Stomach  
 Concussion of Brain  
 Cholera  
 Colic  
 Coma Vigil  
 Collapse  
 Diphtheria  
 Delirium Tremens  
 Dysentery  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Glanders  
 Gout, Undeveloped  
 Gallstones (severe attack)  
 Hæmorrhage  
 Hyperpyrexia  
 Mitral Regurgitation  
 Poisoning by Depressants  
 Pulmonary Apoplexy  
 Pyæmia  
 Pyrexia (see 831)  
 Perinephritis  
 Pericarditis, II.  
 Pneumonia, Lobular  
 Rheumatism, Acute  
 Syncope  
 Sunstroke  
 Shock  
 Strangulated Hernia

Trance  
 Typhus  
 Typhic state

**845. Weaker on one Side**

Aneurysm of Ascending Aorta  
     right side  
 Aneurysm of Descending Aorta  
     left side  
 Aneurysm of Innominate Artery  
     right side  
 Aneurysm of Subclavian or Axillary  
     same side  
 Abnormal Distribution  
 Embolism of Brachial Artery  
     old or recent  
 Mediastinal Tumour

**846. Weak in Posterior Tibials**

Abnormal Distribution  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Obliteration of Aorta

**847. Later in Left Radial**

Aneurysm between Innominate and Left Carotid

**Late in both Pulses**

Aortic Regurgitation

**848. Full or Large (*Pulsus magnus*)**

Aortic Regurgitation  
     aortic form

**844-848**

**FULL PULSE—continued**

Concussion of Brain, III.

Erysipelas, I.

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hypertrophy with Dilatation

Pericarditis

Rheumatism, Acute

Spinal Meningitis

**849. Small (*Pulsus parvus*)**

Aortic Stenosis

Angina Pectoris

Ague (cold stage)

Atrophy of Heart

Asthma (paroxysm)

Collapse (see 142)

Collapse of Lungs

Cholera

Capillary Bronchitis

Dysentery

Dilatation of Heart

Endocarditis

Emphysæma

Ergotism

Enteric Fever (3rd week)

Fibroid Heart

Gangrene of Lungs

Gallstones

Gout, Undeveloped

Hyperpyrexia (see 833)

Intestinal Obstruction

Mitral Stenosis

Myocarditis

Noma

Pneumonia, Acute late

Pneumonia, Lobular

Peritonitis, Acute

Pleurisy, I.

Pneumothorax

Pericardium, Adherent

Scarlatina

Strangulated Hernia

Typhus

Typhic state

**850. Wave Sustained**

Aortic Obstruction

if associated with left hypertrophy

Contracted Kidney

Hypertrophy of Heart

Mitral Stenosis

(See *High Tension*, 860)**851. Jerky (*Pulsus celer*)**

\*Aortic Regurgitation

water-hammer or Corrigan's pulse—more evident when the arm is raised

Collapse

Debility

Enteritis

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Hæmorrhage

Pericarditis (s)

**852. Arrhythmia**

Pulse irregular, or intermittent, or both

Arterio-sclerosis of Left Coronary

usually every third beat dropped

Aortic Aneurysm

Apoplexy, Severe

Aneurysm of Heart

Arsenical-poisoning

Adherent Pericardium

Cardiac Breakdown

Collapse (see 142)

Concussion of Brain, III., or Spine

Dilatation of Heart

Displacement of Heart

Emphysæma

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Fibrosis of Heart

Gout, Undeveloped

Gangrene of Lung

Hypochondriasis

Influenza

Jaundice

Lithæmia

Lesion of Medulla

Myocarditis, Acute

Mitral Regurgitation

Neurosis of Heart

Neurasthenia

Edema Laryngis

Pericarditis

Syphilis

Tubercular Meningitis, III.

Also from overwork or abuse of tea or tobacco

**853. Dicrotic**

Alcoholism

Erysipelas

Enteric Fever

Hyperpyrexia

Pericarditis

Pleurisy, Acute, II.

Peritonitis, Septic

\*Pyrexia (see 831)

Also on exposure to great heat

**Anacrotic**

Aortic Stenosis

**854. Irritable**

(Accelerated from slight causes)

Dysentery

Enteric Fever, 1st week

Hysteria

Masturbation

Neurasthenia

Spermatorrhœa

Also from nervousness or abuse of tea or tobacco

**855. Thrilling**

Anæmia

Aneurysm

Aortic Regurgitation

with strong ventricle

Septicæmia

**856. Atheroma and Tortuosity**

Arterio-sclerosis  
Aneurysm  
Fatty Degeneration of Heart  
Senility

**857. Pulsus Bigeminus**

Only every alternate beat felt

Epileptiform Attacks  
Heart Failure  
Mitral Stenosis  
  esp. after digitalis  
Neurasthenia

Also after great mental or bodily strain

**858. Pulsus Bisferiens**

(Double beat)

Aortic Stenosis (s)  
Aortic Regurgitation (s)

**859. Pulsus Paradoxus**

Smaller during inspiration

Acute Laryngitis  
Pericardial Adhesions

**ARTERIAL TENSION****860. High**

Powerful ventricular contraction with contracted arterioles

Arterio-sclerosis  
Angina Pectoris  
Bronchitis, Chronic  
Cirrhosis of Kidney

Constipation

Cerebral Tumour, I.

Cheyne-Stokes Breathing (see 721)

Dilatation of Aorta

Emphysæma

Glycosuria

Gout

Hemicrania

Hypertrophy of Heart

Hysterical Seizure

Lead-poisoning

Malaria (cold stage)

Migraine

Meningitis, I.

Pregnancy

Pleurisy, Acute, I.

Rigor

And all kidney affections except the amyloid, the suppurative, and the tubercular

Further, too nitrogenous a diet

**861. Low Tension**

Heart weak and arterioles dilated; diastole well marked

Anæmia (s)

Chlorosis

Dilatation of Heart

Diabetes

Exhaustion

Fatty Degeneration of Heart

Hæmorrhage



**ARTERIAL TENSION—cont.****Jaundice****Mitral Regurgitation****Obesity****Pleurisy, Acute, II.****Pyrexia (see 831)**

It is also produced by a dry diet, by hot air, hot baths, or hot drinks, and by the action of chloral, cannabis indica, nitrite

**High**

Easy capillary circulation

**Aortic Regurgitation****Pyrexia****Low**

Obstructed peripheral circulation and contraction of muscular coat

**Aneurysm****Mitral Regurgitation**

of amyl, nitro-glycerine, and nitrous ether

**862. Sphygmograph****LINE OF ASCENT****Vertical**

Vigorous heart-contractions

**Aortic Regurgitation****Oblique**

Weak heart-contractions

**Aortic Stenosis****Aneurysm**

proximal side

**Mitral Regurgitation****SUMMIT OR PERCUSSION WAVE****Sharp**

Vigorous heart-contractions, easy capillary circulation, and relaxed muscular coat

**Aortic Regurgitation****Blunt**

Weak heart-contractions and contracted muscular coat

**Aneurysm**

proximal side

**Aortic Stenosis****861-862**

**TIDAL WAVE****Marked**

Vigorous heart-contractions and obstructed peripheral circulation  
Arterio-sclerosis

**Faint**

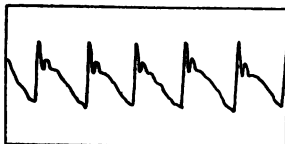
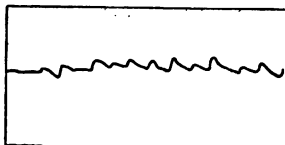
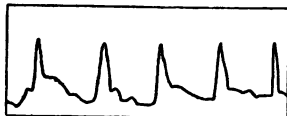
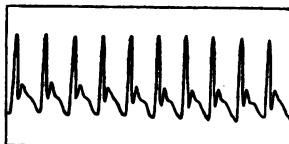
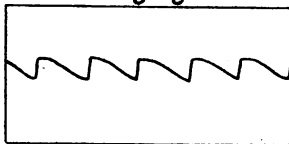
Weak heart-contractions, or, if strong, associated with over-full arteries; easy capillary circulation and relaxed muscular coat  
Aneurysm proximal side  
Aortic Regurgitation  
Mitral Regurgitation

**DICROTIC WAVE****Marked**

Vigorous heart-contractions, easy capillary circulation, and relaxed muscular coat  
Aneurysm of Descending Thoracic or Abdominal Aorta  
Pyrexia  
(See *Dicrotic Pulse*, 853)

**Faint**

Weak heart; or strong heart with over-full arteries, obstructed peripheral circulation, and contraction of muscular coat  
Aortic Regurgitation late  
Arterio-sclerosis

**SPHYGMOGRAMS***Normal Pulse.**Mitral Stenosis.**Mitral Regurgitation.**Aortic Regurgitation.**Aortic Stenosis*

The tracings will vary according to the degree of compensation

**FAINT DICROTIC WAVE—**  
*continued*

Aneurysm  
proximal side  
Aortic Stenosis  
Mitral Regurgitation

**Line of Descent Irregular**

Mitral Stenosis  
Mitral Regurgitation

**ABNORMAL PULSATION**

**863. Chest**

**Aneurysm**

Aneurysm of ascending  
aorta first touches the  
chest wall in the second  
right space near the  
sternum; of transverse  
arch, behind manu-  
brium; of descending  
arch, below first left rib;  
of innominate artery,  
behind right sterno-  
clavicular articulation

No pulsation when solid

**Dilated Aorta**

supra-sternal notch

**Cancer of Pleura**

**Empyæma (x)**

all one side

**Empyæma necessitatis**

**Pleural Effusion**

very rarely

**Tumour of Mediastinum**

(s)

**Pulsating Sarcoma**

eggshell crackling

Bursting of an Artery  
into an Abscess Cavity

Dilated Conus Arterio-  
sus

second left space

Chlorosis and Mitral  
Stenosis

third left space

(For Pulsating Veins  
and Tracheal Tug,  
see *Neck*, 390, 398)

**863a. Abdomen**

**Aneurysm**

**Cancer**

Embolism of Common  
Iliacs

Palpitating Aorta

Tumours (x)

**864. Pulsating Liver**

Mitral Stenosis

Aortic Regurgitation

Tricuspid Regurgitation

**865. Epigastric Pulsation**

Anæmia

Aortic Regurgitation

Aneurysm

\*Distension of Stomach

Dilatation of Right  
Ventricle

Displacement of Heart  
to Right

Dilatation of Stomach

Emphysemæ

**EPIGASTRIC PULSATION—**  
*continued*

Hypertrophy of Right Ventricle

Hæmorrhage

Hepatic Abscess

Mitral Regurgitation

Mitral Stenosis

Pleural Effusion, Left

Palpitating Aorta or Coeliac Axis

Pulmonary Stenosis

Pancreas, Enlarged

Spinal Irritation

Short Sternum

Tricuspid Regurgitation

Tumour resting on Aorta

**868. Capillary Pulsation**

Visible either in the nails or on a patch of erythema — produced by drawing a line across the forehead or sternum

Aortic Regurgitation

Heart-muscle Failure

**CHEST**

**867. TACTILE OR VOCAL FREMITUS**

**Increased**

That on the right side is normally more marked

Bronchiectasis

Cirrhosis of Lung

Congestion of Lungs

Phthisis, i.

Pneumonia, Acute

Pneumonia, Lobular (x)

when the patches have become confluent

Pulmonary Apoplexy

Syphilitic Lung

**868. Diminished**

Empyæma

Edema of Lung

Pleural Effusion

Pneumothorax

Pleura, Thickened (s)

Also occlusion of main bronchus by aneurysm or intrathoracic tumour. Sometimes, too, when pneumonic or phthisical consolidation is extremely dense

**869. Rhonchal Fremitus**

Bronchitis

Bronchiectasis

Bronchus incompletely Plugged

**870. Friction Fremitus**

(Rare)

Acute Pleurisy

Pericarditis

**871. THRILL**

**Systolic**

Mitral Regurgitation

Aortic Stenosis

**865-871**

**THRILL—continued**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
Pulmonary Stenosis,  
Congenital

**Diastolic**

Aortic Regurgitation  
\*Mitral Stenosis  
Tricuspid Stenosis (x)

**872. Epigastric**

(Rare)

Dilatation of Stomach

**HEART'S IMPULSE OR  
'APEX'**

The impulse does not  
quite represent the posi-  
tion of the apex

**873. Displaced Upwards**

Atrophy of Heart  
Ascites  
Abdominal Tumours  
Contraction of a  
Vomica  
in left apex  
Distended Stomach  
Enlarged Spleen  
Enlarged Left Lobe of  
Liver  
Diaphragmatic Hernia  
Pericardial Effusion  
unless the heart is much  
hypertrophied  
Pleural Effusion, Ex-  
tensive Right  
Pregnancy  
Tympanites

**874. Displaced Down-  
wards**

Aneurysm of Heart  
Aortic Regurgitation  
Aortic Stenosis  
Cirrhosis of Kidney  
Chlorosis  
Cardiopsis  
Emphysæma  
\*Hypertrophy of Heart  
(see 880)  
Nephritis, Chronic  
Pneumothorax  
Tumours at Base of  
Heart

**875. Displaced to Right**

Atrophy of Heart  
Contraction of Right  
Lung  
Collapse of Right Lung  
Cirrhosis of Right Lung  
Diaphragmatic Hernia  
Emphysæma  
Mediastinal Tumour  
of left side by pressure; of  
right side by occlusion  
of that bronchus  
Pleural Effusion, Left  
Pneumothorax, Left  
Phthisis (x)  
contraction of vomica in  
right lung  
Pneumonic Consolida-  
tion, Left  
only when very extensive  
Transposition of Viscera  
**871-875**

HEART'S IMPULSE—*cont.***876. Displaced to Left**

Aneurysm  
 Aneurysm of Heart  
 Ascites  
 Aortic Regurgitation  
 Aortic Stenosis  
     slightly  
 Abdominal Tumours  
 \*Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Chlorosis  
 Cirrhosis of Left Lung  
 Contraction of Left Lung  
 Collapse of Left Lung  
 Exophthalmic Goitre,  
     Old  
 Hypertrophy of Heart,  
     L.V. (see 880)  
 Liver, Enlarged  
 Mitral Regurgitation  
 Phthisis (x)  
     contraction of vomica in  
     left lung  
 Pleurisy, Old Left  
     contraction of lung  
 Pleural Effusion (Right)  
 Pneumothorax, Right  
 Tympanites  
 Tumour of Right Lung  
 Tumour of Right Side of  
     Mediastinum  
 Tumour of Left Side of  
     Mediastinum  
     if left bronchus is occlude

**877. Diffused Impulse**

Aortic Regurgitation  
 Aneurysm of Desc. Aorta  
 Adherent Pericardium  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Fatty Degeneration of  
     Heart  
 Hypertrophy, Excentric  
     Left  
 Hypertrophy, Right  
 Mitral Stenosis (late)  
 Pericardial Effusion  
     undulating  
 Shrinking of Præcordial  
     Lung  
 Tumour in Posterior  
     Mediastinum

**878. Force Increased**

Apoplexy  
 Aortic Stenosis  
 Atrophy of Lungs  
 Aneurysm of Desc.  
     Aorta  
     'double jog'  
 Acute Endocarditis  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 \*Left Hypertrophy  
     (see 880)  
     heaving  
 Myocarditis, Acute  
 Mitral Regurgitation  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Pyrexia (see 831)  
 Palpitation  
     'knocking,' not 'heaving'

**HEART'S IMPULSE—cont.****879. Force Diminished or Absent**

Atrophy of Heart  
 Aneurysm of Heart  
 Contraction of Right Lung  
 Cardiac Depressants  
 Dilatation of Heart  
 Emphysæma  
 Fatty Degeneration of Heart  
 Myocarditis, Acute (late)  
 Obesity  
 Pericardial Effusion  
 Pericardial Adhesions  
 Præcordial Overlapping of Lungs, Increased  
 Prostration (see 141)  
 Thick Parietes

\* \* The impulse is sometimes impalpable in health

**880. Hypertrophy of Heart****(a) Left Ventricle**

Aneurysm  
 Atheroma  
 Athletics  
 Aortic Regurgitation  
   s. cor bovinum  
 Aortic Stenosis  
   slight  
 Cirrhosis of Kidney  
 Cyanotic Kidney

Chlorosis

Exophthalmic Goitre  
 Mediastinal Tumours  
 Pericardium, Adherent  
 Pregnancy  
 Palpitation, Long continued

**(b) Right Ventricle**

Asthma  
 Emphysæma  
 Mediastinal Tumour  
 Phthisis, Chronic

**ABDOMEN****PALPATION****881. Swellings and Tumours Movable with Respiration**

Enlarged Liver (see 882)  
 Enlarged Gall-bladder (see 886)  
 Hydatids of Liver  
 Growths connected with Liver  
 Enlarged Spleen (see 887)  
 Growths connected with Spleen

**882. LIVER ENLARGED****883. Smooth**

Acromegaly  
 Amyloid  
 Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic, I.

**LIVER ENLARGED—cont.**

Cyanotic  
 u. from mitral disease  
 Fatty Degeneration  
 Glandular Fever  
 Hepatic Abscess  
 Hypertrophy  
 Hepatitis, Acute  
 Hydatids (see 920)  
 Infiltrated Cancer  
 Lymphadenoma (s)  
 Obstructed Bile-ducts  
 Phosphorus-poisoning  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Weil's Disease

**884. Nodular**

Cancer of Liver  
 shape altered  
 Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic,  
 II.  
 Syphilitic Disease of  
 Liver

**885. Liver Depressed**

Emphysæma  
 Hepatoptosis  
 Meso-hepar (x)  
 Pleural Effusion, Right  
 Pneumothorax, Right  
 Tumour

LIVER DIMINISHED  
 (See *Percussion*, 918)

**886. Gall-bladder Enlarged**

It is sometimes enormous

Carcinoma  
 Dropsy of Gall-bladder  
 Gallstones  
 Obstructed Bile-duct

\* \* Beware of mistaking cancer  
 of the head of the pan-  
 creas (see *Gaseous Test*,  
 928)

**887. Spleen Enlarged**

Amyloid Disease  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Ague  
 Acute Ascending Para-  
 lysis  
 Acromegaly  
 Cirrhosis of Liver  
 Cancer (x)  
 Diphtheria  
 Embolism  
 Enteric Fever  
 Erysipelas  
 Glandular Fever  
 Hydatids  
 Hepatic Colic  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Leucocythæmia  
 sometimes nodular  
 Portal Obstruction  
 Pernicious Anæmia  
 Pyæmia  
 Psittacosis  
 Polymyositis



**SPLEEN ENLARGED—cont.**

Puerperal Septicæmia  
 Pancreatitis, Chronic  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Remittent Fever  
 Rickets (s)  
 Septic Endocarditis  
 Syphilitic Liver  
 Syphilis, Hereditary  
 Syphilis, Secondary  
     during exanthem  
 Septicæmia  
 Typhus (prodr.)  
 Tuberculosis, Acute  
 Weil's Disease

**888. Spleen Displaced (x)**

Ascites  
 Enteroptosis  
 Meteorism  
 Meso-Spleen  
 Pleural Effusion, Left

**889. Extra Floating Ribs**

(10th, and even 9th)

Enteroptosis

**ABDOMINAL TUMOURS  
AND SWELLINGS**

When large, pelvic tumours  
 become abdominal, and  
 abdominal tumours cen-  
 tral

**890. Central**

Aneurysm  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach

Cancer { Stomach  
           or { Pancreas  
 Colloid { Omentum  
           of { Intestine

Enchondroma

Fatty Tumour of Omen-  
 tum

Hypertrophy of Pylorus

Intussusception  
     sausage-shape

Lumbar Abscess (s)

Lumbar Glands, En-  
 larged

Mesenteric Glands, En-  
 larged

Mesenteric Cysts

Peritonæum, Thickened

Post-peritonæal  
 Abscess

Pancreatitis

Pancreatic Cyst

Tabes mesenterica

\* \* Beware of contraction of  
 the rectus muscle

**891. Traced into Pelvis**

Congestion of Uterus,  
 Chronic

Cyst of Broad Ligament

Distended Bladder

in women, sometimes  
 enormous

Ectopic Fœtation

Fibroid Tumour of  
 Uterus

**PELVIC TUMOURS—cont.**

**Fibrocystic Tumour of Uterus**

Hydrometra

Hydrosalpinx

Hypertrophied Bladder

Hæmatosalpinx

Myoma

Menses, Retained

Ovarian Cyst or Tumour

Pregnancy

Pyosalpinx

Polypus

Pericystic Abscess

Peritonæal Hydatids

Subinvolution

Tubal Cancer or Tubercle

**892. Wandering**

Concretions in Intestine

Cancer of Pylorus (x)

Fatty Tumour of Intestine

appendix epiploica

Floating Kidney

Floating Spleen

Floating Lobe of Liver towards right ileum

Impacted Fæces

Phantom Tumour

Tumour etc. of Transverse Colon

when its mesentery is long

**893. Lateral**

Appendicitis

Cystic Kidney (large)

Dysentery  
doughy colon

Encephaloid Kidney

Fæcal Accumulation

Gall-bladder, Distended

Hydronephrosis  
variable

Hydatids of Liver or Kidney

Hæmatocele, Pelvic

Hydrosalpinx

Hæmatosalpinx

Ovarian Cyst, etc.

Pelvic Abscess

Perinephritic Abscess

Pyonephrosis

Pyosalpinx

Parasite of Kidney

Spleen, Enlarged  
(notched)

Sarcoma of Kidney

Doubtful cases should be examined after an enema under an anæsthetic. For tumours connected possibly with the kidney or pancreas, gaseous distension should be employed (see 928)

**894. Fluctuating**

Ascites

Abscess in Abdominal

Parietes

**891-894**

**FLUCTUATING TUMOURS—***continued*

Distended Bladder

slightly

Ectopic Gestation

Effusion into Lesser  
Peritonæal Cavity

Hydatids

vibratile

Hydronephrosis

Hydrosalpinx

Lumbar Abscess (x)

Ovarian Cyst (s)

Pregnancy

Pyonephrosis

Pyosalpinx

**895. Impulse on Coughing**  
(groin)

Hernia

Psoas Abscess

Varix

Also some cysts

**896. Enlarged Mesenteric  
or Lumbar Glands**

Amyloid Disease

Cancer of Intestine

Cancer of Kidney

Cancer of Testis

Dysentery

Enteric Fever

Glandular Fever

Peritonitis

Tubercle

Tabes mesenterica

**UTERINE :****EXAMINATION****897. Cervix Altered**

Cancer

hard ; os enlarged and  
irregular, with everted  
lips

Cancer of Body

os sometimes dilated

Retroflexion and -ver-  
sionlow, with os looking for-  
wards

Anteversion

os looks to hollow of  
sacrum

Anteflexion

high ; os looks downwards  
and forwards

Chronic Metritis

hard

Acute Metritis

swollen and hot

Acute Endometritis

hot, swollen, and puffy ; os  
dilated and velvety

Chronic Endometritis

normal or catarrhal

Cervical Catarrh

puffy, large, and velvety  
in nulliparæ ; nodular in  
multiparæ

Atrophy of Uterus

small

Ovarian Disease

displaced to opposite side

Subinvolution

soft

**898. Fulness of Douglas's Pouch**

Ascites  
Ectopic Gestation  
rupture  
Hydatids  
Hæmatocele, Pelvic  
Ovarian Cyst, Small  
Retroflexion  
Retroversion

**899. TUMOURS OR PSEUDO-TUMOURS**

**Central**

Anteflexion  
hard mass in anterior fornix  
Fibroid, External  
Peritonitis  
thickening of fornices  
Sarcoma  
friable; springs from body of uterus

**Lateral**

Abscess, Pelvic  
Cellulitis, Pelvic  
Cancer of Ovary  
u. secondary  
Ectopic Gestation  
Fibroma of Ovary  
Fibrocystic Ovary  
Hydrosalpinx  
Hæmatosalpinx  
Hæmatoma, Pelvic  
Oöphoritis  
Ovarian Cyst

Parovarian Cyst  
Pyosalpinx  
Sarcoma

**900. Uterus Painful on Movement**

Cancer of Body of Uterus  
Endometritis, Acute  
Metritis, Acute  
Peritonitis, Pelvic  
Salpingitis

**901. Uterus Enlarged**

The sound must not be used until pregnancy has been excluded

Cancer of Body  
Endometritis  
esp. septic  
Elongated Cervix  
Fibroid  
internal or interstitial  
Hypertrophy  
Metritis, Chronic  
Pregnancy  
Polypus  
Subinvolution

**902. Sound Measurement Diminished**

Normally  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  
Arrested Development  
Adhesions  
Hyperinvolution  
Inversion, Partial  
Senile Atrophy  
Tumour of Fundus  
apparent

## PART IV

### PERCUSSION

CONTRACTIONS: s, sometimes; x, exceptionally; i, first stage;  
 ii, second stage; iii, third stage; \*, most probable or  
 characteristic disease.

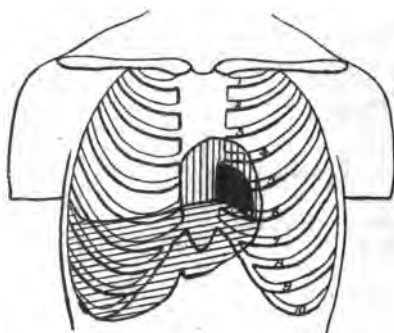


DIAGRAM SHOWING SUPERFICIAL CARDIAC DULNESS (BLACK),  
 DEEP CARDIAC DULNESS (VERTICAL LINES), AND LIVER  
 DULNESS (HORIZONTAL LINES)

#### CARDIAC DULNESS

INCREASED

#### 903. Vertically

(real or apparent)

Ascites (upwards)

Aortic Regurgitation

Contraction of Left  
 Lung

or of a vomica within

Cancer of Pleura

Cancer of Pericardium

Consolidation of Lung  
 above Heart

**INCREASED VERTICALLY—***continued*

Endocarditis, Acute

Encysted Empyæma or  
Pleurisy, near HeartFatty Degeneration of  
HeartHypertrophy of Left  
Ventricle

esp. if excentric

Hypertrophy of Right  
Ventricle

Myocarditis, Acute

Pericardial Effusion

Syphilitic Heart

**904. Transversely**Aortic Regurgitation  
(to left)Dilatation of Right  
VentricleDilatation of Right  
Auricle

dulness in 3rd right space

Endocarditis

Hypertrophy of Left  
Ventricle

Mitral Regurgitation

Mitral Stenosis, Late

Pericardial Effusion

pyramidal ; base-line  
reaching sometimes to  
right nipple-line

Pleural Effusion

if right, to left ; if left, to  
right

Retraction of Left Lung

**Equably**

Endocarditis

High Diaphragm

Myocarditis

Universal Hypertrophy

**Irregularly**

Aneurysm of Aorta

Mediastinal Tumour

Patent Foramen Ovale

**905. DIMINISHED**Atrophy of Heart  
slightlyCirrhosis or Contraction  
of Right Lung

Emphysemæ

Pneumopericardium

Pneumohydroperi-  
cardium

Pneumothorax, Left

**906. Undiminished by In-  
spiration**Adhesion of Peri-  
cardium to Pleura**CHEST AND BACK****907. ABNORMAL DULNESS**

Aneurysm of Aorta

Aneurysm of Descend-  
ing Aortaleft interscapular and  
supraspinous regions**903-907**

**ABNORMAL DULNESS—***continued***Bronchiectasis**

if surrounded by condensed lung-tissue

**Bronchial Glands, Enlarged**

interscapular

**Cancer of Lung, Extensive****Cancer of Pleura****Congestion of Lungs, Hypostatic bases****Collapse of Lungs**

a strip each side of spine

**Cirrhosis of Lung**

all one side; wooden; high-pitched

**Enteroptosis**

loss of tympanitic note in Traube's space

**Empyæma****Encysted Empyæma****Gangrene of Lung**  
before softening**Hydatids of Lung, Superficial****Hydatids of Liver**

convexity upwards

**Hydropneumothorax**

shifting with position

**Hæmatothorax****Hydrothorax****Lobular Pneumonia (x)**

only when several areas have coalesced

**Mediastinal Abscess or Tumour**

over prominence

**Edema of Lungs**

both bases; but unequally

**Pneumonia, Acute**

u. right base

**Pneumonia Serpens**

healing in one direction while advancing in another

**Phthisis, I.**

supra-scapular, supra-clavicular, infra-clavicular

**Pleurisy with Effusion**

begins from below; upper limit of dullness obliquely upwards and backwards

**Pleura, Thickened**

wooden

**Pulmonary Apoplexy**

circumscribed incomplete dullness usually in mammary or axillary region

**Syphilitic Disease of Lungs**  
patches**Transposition of Viscera**  
in Traube's semilunar space**Tuberculosis, Acute (x)**  
(see 904)**908. Cracked-Pot Sound****(Bruit de pot fêlé)**

Usually due to a superficial empty cavity, that communicates freely with a bronchial tube. It is normal in a crying infant

**907-908**

**CRACKED-POT SOUND—**  
*continued*

Bronchiectasis

Gangrene of Lung

\*Phthisis, ii.

Pyopneumothorax  
with wide fistulaPneumonia, Acute (x)  
due to an islet of relaxed  
lung-tissue surrounded  
by hepatisation**909. Sense of Resistance**  
(Diminished Lung  
Elasticity)

Cancer of Pleura

Cirrhosis of Lung

Distension of Lung,  
Extreme

Pleura Thickened

Pleural Effusion

Pneumonia, Acute

Pneumothorax,  
Extreme**910. Hyper-resonance or  
Abnormal Resonance**Atrophy or Shrinking  
of Liver (see 918)

Asthma, Spasmodic

Bronchiectasis

consolidation between the  
dilatation and the sur-  
face

†Cavity, Large Relaxed

Cirrhosis of Opposite  
Lungextending a little beyond  
opposite border of ster-  
num†Dilatation of Stomach  
left axilla

Emphysæma

Gangrene of Lung  
after softeningKidney, Floating  
one lumbar regionKidney, Congenital Ab-  
sence of one  
one lumbar regionMediastinal Tumour  
of opposite side†Margin of Lung Border-  
ing on Sudden Con-  
solidationPneumothorax  
all one sidePerforation of Bowel  
disappearance of liver  
dulness†Relaxed Lung above  
Pleural Effusion  
infra-clavicular**911. Skodaic, Tympanitic,  
or Tubular Resonance**Those marked † in  
above listIn Traube's semilunar  
space, which corresponds  
on the left to the posi-  
tion occupied by the liver  
on the right, the note is  
normally tympanitic**908-911**



**912. Amphoric Resonance**

Large superficial  
empty cavity

Cirrhosis of Lung .

Pneumothorax

Subphrenic Abscess

**913. Coin Sound**

Large cavity with  
smooth walls

\*Pneumothorax

Subphrenic Abscess

**914. Thrill on Percussion**

Hydatids (wavy)

Hydropneumothorax

Pyopneumothorax

**915. APEX OF LUNG****High**

Emphysæma

**Low**

Collapse of Lung

Cirrhosis of Lung

Phthisis

an early symptom

**916. DIAPHRAGM****High**

Ascites

Contraction of Lung

Dilatation of Stomach

Paralysis of Diaphragm

Tympanites

**Low**

Hypertrophy of Heart  
with dilatation

Hypertrophy of Heart,  
Universal

Hypertrophous Emphy-  
sæma

Mediastinal Tumours

Pericardial Effusion

Pleural Effusion

Spasm of Diaphragm

**917. VARIATIONS IN PERCUSSION NOTE****Wintrich's Sign**

Pitch higher on opening  
mouth

Cavities

Pneumothorax

**Gerhardt's Sign**

Note altered by change of  
posture

Cavity, Half-filled

**Biermer's Sign**

Note deeper when patient  
sits up

Hydropneumothorax

**Friedreich's Sign**

note higher on deep inspi-  
ration

Cavities (s)

**912-917**

**ABDOMEN**

**LIVER DULNESS**

**918. Diminished**

Acute Yellow Atrophy  
or absent  
Emphysæma  
Cirrhosis of Liver,  
Atrophic  
Cirrhosis or Contraction  
of Left Lung  
Pneumo-peritonæum  
(absent)  
from perforation of bowel,  
etc.  
Tympanites (q.v.)

**919. Altered**

Tumours of Liver  
(see 884)  
Constricted Right Lobe  
tight-lacing

**920. Increased**

Ascites (s)  
Amyloid  
Abscess of Liver  
Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic  
Cancer of Liver  
Cancer of Omentum  
Cancer of Pancreas  
Cancer of Stomach  
Cancer of Right Kidney  
Cyanotic Liver  
Fæcal Accumulation  
Fatty Degeneration of  
Liver

Hydatids (Vibratory)  
Hypertrophy, Simple  
Mediastinal Tumours  
Obstructed Bile-ducts  
Pleural Effusion, Right  
Pericardial Effusion,  
Extensive

**921. LIVER RAISED**

Cirrhosis, Contraction,  
or Collapse of Right  
Lung  
Paralysis of Diaphragm  
with inspiration  
Tympanites

**922. LIVER DEPRESSED**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
Cirrhosis of Left Lung  
Emphysæma  
Hepatoptosis  
Hydropericardium  
Intrathoracic Tumours  
Meso-hepar (rare)  
Pleural Effusion, Right  
Paralysis of Diaphragm  
with expiration  
Spasm of Diaphragm  
Tight-lacing

**923. SPLEEN ENLARGED**

(See *Palpation*, 887)

\* \* Percussion of the spleen  
is of use only with the  
body erect

**924. Tympanites and Meteorism**

Dysentery  
 Enteric Fever  
 Hysteria  
 Intestinal Obstruction,  
   Acute  
 Intestinal Catarrh (s)  
 Ileus  
 Puerperal Septicæmia  
 Peritonitis, Acute  
 Pneumo-peritonæum  
   from perforation—appen-  
   dicitis, or dysenteric,  
   syphilitic, typhoid, or  
   tubercular ulcer  
 Spinal Cord, Chronic  
   Disease of  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Typhic state (see 143)

**925. Partial Abdominal Dulness**

Ascites  
   lowest part  
 Abdominal Aneurysm  
 Colloid Omentum  
 Cancer of Kidney  
 Cancer of Pancreas  
 Cysts  
 Distended Bladder  
 Fæcal Accumulation  
 Intestinal Obstruction,  
   Seat of  
 Enlarged Liver  
   (see *Palpation*, 882)

Enlarged Spleen  
   (see *Palpation*, 887)

Tumours (see 890)

\* \* The note over intestinal  
 cancer is usually resonant

**926. Ascites**

When the patient sits up,  
 the upper limit of dul-  
 ness is concave

Anasarca (see 191)

Aneurysm (s)

Cirrhosis of Liver,  
   Atrophic

Cirrhosis of Liver,  
   Hypertrophic (x)

Cyanotic Liver

Cancer of Liver

Cancer of Peritonæum

Mitral Disease

Perihepatitis

Pancreatitis (s)

Portal Obstruction

Tumours (s)

**927. Fluid Test**

The stomach, when par-  
 tially filled with liquid,  
 yields to percussion a  
 dull area one inch above  
 the umbilicus

In Dilatation of the  
 Stomach, this dull area  
 is at or below the um-  
 bilicus

**928. GASEOUS TEST****Stomach**

Artificial distension of the  
 stomach is produced by

**924-928**

**GASEOUS TEST—*cont.***

the patient taking successively a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda and the same quantity of tartaric acid upon an empty stomach

**Resonance over previously  
Dull Area**  
Pancreatic Enlargement

**Colon**

The acid and alkali are introduced into the previously emptied rectum

**Resonance over previously  
Dull Area**

Renal Tumours or  
Cysts

## PART V

### AUSCULTATION

CONTRACTIONS: (s), sometimes; (x), exceptionally; i, first stage; ii, second stage; iii, third stage; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

#### LUNGS

##### 929. Puerile Breathing

As in infants

Cirrhosis of Opposite Lung

Compression of Opposite Lung

Collapse of Opposite Lung

Pleural Effusion  
in infra-clavicular region

##### 930. Wavy or Saccadée Breathing

'Of little value' (Dr. Gee)

Bronchial Catarrh

Hypertrophy of Heart

Nervousness

Patchy Pleuritic Adhesions

Phthisis, i.

##### 931. Weak or Absent Breathing Sounds

(Occluded bronchus,  
blocked alveoli, fluid,  
etc.)

Asthma, Spasmodic

Aneurysm

Bronchitis, Plastic

Cancer of Lung

Cirrhosis of Lung

in parts

Congestion of Lungs (s)

Collapse of Lung

Diaphragmatic Pleurisy  
base

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Emphysemæ

Encysted Pleurisy or  
Pneumothorax

Foreign Body in Bronchus

**WEAK BREATHING SOUNDS***—continued*

Gangrene of Lung (s)

Hydropneumothorax

Hydatids of Lung

Hooping-Cough

Mediastinal Tumour

Œdema of Lungs

Occluded Bronchus

Pleural Effusion

Pleura, Adherent or Thickened

Pneumothorax

Pyopneumothorax

To be of value this symptom must co-exist with normal breathing elsewhere

**932. Prolonged Expiration**

Asthma, Spasmodic

Bronchitis, Plastic

Bronchiectasis

Consolidation, Commencing

Emphyssæma

Hay Asthma

Hydatids of Lung

Laryngitis, Acute

Obstructed Bronchus

Phthisis

**933. Bronchial Breathing**

This is normal at upper part of sternum, between spines of scapulæ, and sometimes under right clavicle

Actinomycosis

Aneurysm

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged

Cancer of Lung

Bronchiectasis

Collapse of Lung

Cirrhosis of Lung

Empyæma (s)

Gangrene of Lung

Mediastinal Tumour

Œdema of Lungs

Pulmonary Apoplexy

\*Pneumonia, Acute, II.

Pneumonia, Lobular, Extensive

Phthisis, II.

Pleural Effusion in Children

and, if in thin layer, in adults

Syphilitic Lung

Vomica communicating with a Bronchus

**934. Cavernous Breathing**

Usually due to a small, empty, patent cavity

Abscess of Lung

Bronchiectasis

Cancer of Lung (broken down)

Cirrhosis of Lung

Gangrene of Lung

Phthisis, III.

Pleurisy (x)

**CAVERNOUS BREATHING—**  
*continued*

Pneumothorax, Loculated

Syphilitic Lung (late)

**935. Amphoric Breathing**

Usually due to a smooth-walled superficial cavity of at least moderate size

Bronchiectasis

Gangrene of Lung (late)

Phthisis, III.

Pneumothorax, or

Pyopneumothorax communicating with a bronchus

**936. Cog-wheel Inspiration at Apex**

Said to be an early sign of Phthisis

**937. Bell Sound**

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Distended Colon (x)

\*Pneumothorax

**938. India-rubber Ball Sound**

Heard during respiratory pause

Cavity

**939. Gurgling**

Abscess of Lung

Bronchiectasis

Caseous Softening

Collapse of Lung around a large bronchus

Cavity (largish)

Gangrene of Lung (late)

Hydatids of Lung after rupture

Phthisis, III.

**940. Rhonchus or Sonorous Râle**

Asthma, Spasmodic

Ague (warm stage)

\*Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic

first dry, afterwards moist

Bronchitis, Plastic

Bronchial Catarrh

Bronchorrhœa

Bronchus, Partially Obstructed

Collapse of Lung

Enteric Fever

Emphysæma (u)

Hay Asthma

Whooping-Cough

Iodism

Influenza

Measles

Mediastinal Tumour

Mitral Disease

Psittacosis

Pernicious Intermittent

Phthisis, II. conducted

Remittent Fever

Relapsing Fever (s)

Rickets

Tympanites

Tuberculosis, Acute

Variola

**941. Sibilus or Sibilant Râle**

Usually associated with rhonchus

Asthma, Spasmodic

Aneurysm or Tumour pressing on bronchus

\*Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic

Bronchial Catarrh

Bronchitis, Capillary

Bronchitis, Plastic

Enteric Fever

Hypertrophy of Heart

Influenza

Lobular Pneumonia

Measles

Variola

**942. Dry Crackle**

Emphysæma, Vesicular

Emphysæma, Interlobular

Tuberculosis (softening)

**943. Metallic Tinkling**

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Phthisis, III.

Pneumothorax, Patent

**944. Succussion Sound**

Abscess of Lung

Diaphragmatic Hernia

Gangrene of Lung

Hydropneumothorax

Hydropneumopericardium

Phthisis, III.

Pyopneumothorax

**In Abdomen**

Dilatation of Stomach

Distended Colon (x)

Pneumoperitonæum

**945. VOCAL RESONANCE****Increased**

(As in *Bronchophony*, 947)

**Diminished or Absent**

Emphysæma

Bronchus, Obstructed

Empyæma

Œdema of Pleura

Pleural Effusion

Pneumothorax

**946. Ægophony (rare)**

Pleural Effusion

either in thin layer or at upper limit of thicker layer. Heard specially under scapula

**947. Bronchophony**

Normal over upper dorsal spinous processes and under right clavicle near sternum—especially in women

Bronchiectasis

Collapse of Lung

Cirrhosis of Lung

Cancer of Lung

**941-947**



**BRONCHOPHONY—cont.**

Emphysemæ, Marked

Pneumonia, Acute  
s. 'sniffing'

Phthisis, II.

Pleural Effusion  
if in thin layer

Pulmonary Apoplexy

Syphilitic Lung

Tuberculosis

**948. Pectoriloquy**

(Natural over the trachea)

Bronchiectasis

Cirrhosis of Lung

Cavity in Lung

smooth-walled and communicating with bronchus

Hydatids of Lung

after rupture

Pneumonia, Acute, II.  
(s)

Phthisis, III.

Solidification between a  
Bronchus and the  
Surface**948a. Echophony**

A short sound which follows the vocal resonance like an echo

Woillez's Disease

**949. Friction Sound**

Bronchial Glands, Enlarged

between scapulae

Cancer of Pleura

Embolism of Lung

Fracture of Rib

Interlobular Emphysemæ

\*Pleurisy, I. and III.

Pneumonia, Deep-seated

Phthisis (apex)

Pleura, Thickened

Adherent

creaking

Recent Adhesion

spongy

Perihepatitis

audible all over right side

Pyæmic Abscess

Tubercles on Pleura

\*\* Beware of shoulder-blade and shoulder-joint friction

**950. Crepitation or Crepitant Râle**

Cirrhosis of Lung

largish—metallic

Congestion of Lungs,  
Hypostatic

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Capillary Bronchitis

subcrepitant râles with inspiration and expiration

Collapse of Lung  
fine

Emphysemæ (s)

Gangrene of Lung, I.

Hooping-Cough, I.

**947-950**

CREPITATION—*continued*

Imperfect Expansion of  
Air-cells in bedridden  
patients  
removed by a few deep  
inspirations

Œdema of Lungs

Œdema of Pleura  
fine

Phthisis, I. and II.  
apex; heard with inspira-  
tion and expiration

Phthisis, III.

coarse and clicking

Pneumonia, Acute

I, fine, dry inspiratory;  
III, subcrepitant râle

Pneumonia, Lobular

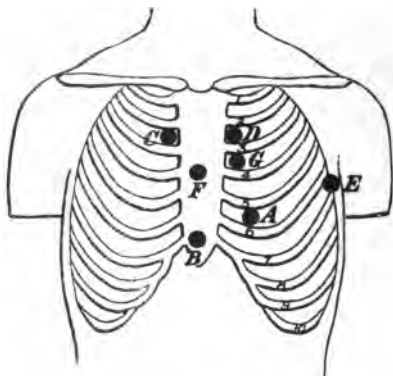
metallic, in patches, heard  
with inspiration and ex-  
piration

Tuberculosis, Acute

fine

Woillez's Disease

## HEART



## POINTS OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY FOR MURMURS

Mitral Stenosis, *A*. Mitral Regurgitation, *A*, *E*, and back.  
 Tricuspid Stenosis, *B*. Tricuspid Regurgitation, *C*, *B*.  
 Aortic Stenosis, *F*, *C*, and back. Aortic Regurgitation, *C*, *B*.  
 Pulmonary Stenosis, *D*, *G*. Patent Duct, *D*. Hæmic or  
 Functional Murmurs, *D*. Acute Endocarditis, *A*

## 951. APEX MURMURS

**Præ systolic****Mitral Stenosis**

u. soft; brought out by  
 exercise, or, if heart  
 turbulent, by digitalis

**Tricuspid Stenosis**

loudest at base of ensi-  
 form cartilage, or at the  
 insertion of the 5th right  
 rib; not heard at back

**Systolic**

Acute Endocarditis  
 blowing

**Mitral Regurgitation**

loud and blowing; heard  
 in left axilla and left  
 vertebral groove

**Tricuspid Regurgitation**

base of ensiform carti-  
 lage

**952. BASE MURMURS****Systolic Functional**

Low-pitched; heard best at  
2nd left space

Anæmia (225)

Addison's Disease

Chlorosis

Exophthalmic Goitre

Hæmorrhage

**Systolic Organic**

Aortitis

harsh

Aortic Stenosis

loud; heard at mid-ster-  
num, 2nd right space,  
and left vertebral groove

Aneurysm, Intraperi-  
cardial

booming

Dissecting Aneurysm

heard at left vertebral  
groove

Mediastinal Tumour

pressing on aorta

Malformation of Heart

sharp

Pulmonary Stenosis

2nd and 3rd left spaces

Perforation of Septum

Ventriculorum

Roughness and Rigidity  
of Aortic Valves

Roughness of Conus  
arteriosus

**Diastolic**

Aortic Regurgitation

blowing; heard best at  
2nd right space and at  
junction of 3rd left  
cartilage with sternum.  
Conducted to ensiform  
cartilage, but not to  
back

Patent Ductus arterio-  
sus

2nd left space

Acute Endocarditis (x)

on infective endocarditis  
setting in, the old mur-  
mur changes its cha-  
racter

Dilatation of Aorta  
above Valve

\* \* It must not be forgotten  
that stenosis and insuffi-  
ciency may co-exist

**953. ALTERED FIRST  
SOUND****Weak**

Ague (cold stage)

Collapse (142)

Cholera

Gouty Heart

Obesity

Pericardial Effusion

Pernicious Intermittent

Prostration

Trance

Typhus

Typhic state (143)

**952-953**

# **ALTERED FIRST SOUND—** *continued*

## **Muffled**

Atrophy of Heart  
Asthma, Spasmodic  
Endocarditis, Acute  
Fatty Degeneration  
Interposed Emphyse-  
matous Lung  
Nephritis, Chronic

## **Unclassified**

Aortic Regurgitation  
murmurish at base  
Aortic Aneurysm  
often absent  
Dilatation  
short and loud  
Functional Heart Dis-  
order  
ringing  
Hypertrophy of Left  
Ventricle  
indistinct or reduplicated  
Hypertrophy of Right  
Ventricle  
distinct  
Mitral Stenosis  
loud, short, and sharp  
Myocarditis, Acute  
sharp at first, afterwards  
dull

# **954. SHORTENED INTERVAL AFTER SYSTOLE**

Incomplete ventricular  
contraction

Dilatation of Heart  
unless arterioles are resist-  
ent  
Impending Heart Fail-  
ure

# **955. ALTERED SECOND SOUND**

Anæmia  
sharp  
Aortitis  
accented.  
Aneurysm  
drum-like  
Aortic Stenosis  
indistinct  
Aortic Regurgitation  
valvular form, feeble; aor-  
titic form, accentuated  
Arterio-sclerosis  
audible at angle of right  
scapula  
Fatty Degeneration  
sharp  
Hypertrophy  
left, loud; right, very loud  
Myocarditis, Acute  
sharp at first, afterwards  
dull  
Mitral Stenosis  
accentuated pulmonary  
Mitral Regurgitation  
accentuated pulmonary  
Pericardium, Adherent  
inaudible at apex  
Rough and Rigid Aortic  
Valves  
loud

**953-955**

**956. Reduplication**

Hypertrophy, Left  
of first sound at apex  
Hypertrophy, Right  
of second sound  
Mitral Stenosis  
of second sound at base  
Nephritis, Chronic  
Pyrexia (see 831)  
It is present occasionally  
in healthy persons

**957. Galloping or Triple Rhythm**

(Bruit de galop)

Anæmia  
Impending Failure of  
Heart's Action  
Myocarditis  
Nephritis, Chronic

**958. Irregular Action**

Ascites  
Aneurysm (esp. intra-  
pericardial)  
tumultuous  
Chorea  
Distension of Stomach  
Functional Heart Dis-  
order  
Gout, Undeveloped  
Influenza  
Mitral Regurgitation  
Neurasthenia  
Neuritis, Multiple  
Spermatorrhœa  
Also from abuse of tea or  
tobacco

**959. Cliquetis Metallique**

Rare

Hypertrophy of Heart  
systolic

**960. Aneurysmal Bruit**

Aneurysm of Aorta  
with systolic murmur  
Aneurysm of Abdominal  
Aorta  
with post-systolic murmur  
Aneurysm in General  
unless filled with clot  
Pulsating Sarcoma

**961. Loud Splashing**

Hydropneumopericar-  
dium  
audible at a distance

**962. Friction Sound**

(Increased or brought out  
by pressure of stetho-  
scope. The intensity  
point may change with  
position of body; it is  
usually loudest at base)

Pericarditis

Pleurisy of Overlapping  
Lung

rarely audible when not  
breathing

Tubercles of Perito-  
næum (s)

**963. Crepitation Synchro-  
nous with Heart's  
Action**

Interstitial Emphy-  
sæma of Mediastinum

956-963

**964. VENOUS MURMURS****Præsysolic**

Health

in recumbent position

**Systolic**

Tricuspid Regurgitation

**Diastolic**

Anæmia

Dilatation of Aorta

Hypertrophy

Strong Aortic Pulsation

**965. Venous Hum**

(Bruit de diable)

Anæmia

Chlorosis

in upright position

Enlarged Bronchial  
Glandsat manubrium, with pa-  
tient's head thrown back**966. ARTERIAL MURMURS****Carotid and Subclavian  
Systolic Murmur**

Arterio-sclerosis

Aortic Regurgitation

Aortic Stenosis

'When the second sound  
is audible in the carotids,  
the aortic valves are  
still fairly efficient'  
(Broadbent)

**Femoral****Double Murmur**

Aneurysm

Aortic Regurgitation

Lead-poisoning

Mitral Stenosis

**Palmar Arch**

Aortic Regurgitation

**AUSCULTATION OF  
ABDOMEN****967. SWALLOWING SOUND**

A short splashing murmur  
heard in health, imme-  
diately after swallowing

**Absent**

Œsophageal Stenosis

**968. Loud Splashing  
Sound**

Dilatation of Stomach

**969. Friction Sound**

Rare

Peritonitis

**970. AUSCULTATION OF  
FONTANELLE**

Now abandoned

## PART VI

### MISCELLANEOUS

CONTRACTIONS: (s), sometimes; (x), exceptionally; i, first stage; ii, second stage; iii, third stage; \*, most probable or characteristic disease.

#### TIME AND SEASON

##### 971. OF DAY

Asthmatic Paroxysm  
early morning

##### 972. Worse at Night

Acute Laryngitis  
Diphtheritic Laryngitis  
Spasmodic Laryngitis  
Influenza  
Rheumatism, Chronic  
Renal Calculus

The temperature in fevers,  
etc., is usually higher at  
night (see 101)

##### 973. TIME OF YEAR (London Mortality)

##### Winter, Prevalent in

Asthma  
Bronchitis  
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
Diphtheria  
Enteric Fever  
Erysipelas

Gout  
Hooping-Cough  
Heart Disease  
Laryngitis  
Measles  
Pleurisy  
Pneumonia  
Phthisis  
Puerperal Septicæmia  
Quinsy  
Raynaud's Disease  
Rheumatism  
Variola

##### Spring, Prevalent in

Asthma  
Bronchitis  
Gout  
Laryngitis  
Measles  
Pneumonia  
Purpura  
Pleurisy  
Phthisis  
Scurvy  
Variola



**TIME OF YEAR—continued****Summer, Prevalent in**

Cholera  
 Cholerine  
 Diarrhoea  
 Dysentery  
 Enteritis  
 Infantile Paralysis  
 Tabes mesenterica  
 Weil's Disease

**Autumn, Prevalent in**

Cholera  
 Cholerine  
 Dysentery  
 Diphtheria  
 Enteric Fever  
 Erysipelas  
 Heart Disease  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Puerperal Fever  
 Quinsy  
 Rheumatism  
 Scarlatina  
 Weil's Disease

**974. Periodic**

Asthma, Spasmodic  
 Ague  
 Catalepsy (s)  
 Epilepsy  
 Intermittent, Pernicious  
 Menstrual Disorders  
 Migraine  
 Neuralgia

Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria

Relapsing Fever

**PROPAGATION****975. By Epidemic**

Asiatic Cholera  
 Beri-beri  
 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  
 Dengué  
 Diphtheria  
 Dysentery  
 Enteric Fever  
 Ergotism  
 Erysipelas (x)  
 Hooping-Cough  
 Influenza  
 Mumps  
 Measles  
 Malta Fever  
 Pneumonia, Acute (x)  
 Plague  
 Psittacosis  
 Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Roseola  
 Rötheln  
 Scarlatina  
 Typhus  
 Variola  
 Varicella  
 Yaws

**976. By Infection**

Actinomycosis

Dengué

Diphtheria

Enteric Fever

Erysipelas

from wounds

Glandular Fever

Hooping-Cough

Influenza

Mumps

Measles

Plague

Roseola

Rötheln

Scarlatina

Tuberculosis

Typhus

Variola

Varicella

Yellow Fever

Yaws

Also, according to some  
authorities, Acute Rheu-  
matism and Acute  
Pneumonia

**977. By Contagion**

Diphtheria

Erysipelas

Favus

Farcy

Glanders

Gonorrhœa

Hydrophobia

from rabies

Hospital Gangrene

Impetigo contagiosa

Leprosy (slightly)

Malignant Pustule

Molluscum contagi-  
osum

Porrigo (children)

Purulent Ophthalmia

Ringworm

Syphilis

Soft Sore

Scabies

Yaws

**978. SCHOOL QUARANTINE****After Exposure to Infec-  
tion**

Diphtheria, 12 days

Scarlatina, 14 days

Measles, 16 days

Rötheln, 16 days

Chicken-Pox, 18 days

Small-Pox, 18 days

Mumps, 24 days

Hooping-Cough, 21 days

**After having an Infectious  
Disease**

(The body and clothes  
having been disinfected)

Scarlatina

6 weeks from the disap-  
pearance of the rash if  
there be no sore-throat  
or desquamation

**976-978**

**SCHOOL QUARANTINE—**  
*continued*

**Measles**

3 weeks from the disappearance of the rash, if peeling and cough have ceased

**Rötheln**

2 to 3 weeks

**Small-Pox and Chicken-Pox**

when every scab has fallen off

**Whooping-Cough**

6 weeks at least from beginning of whoop, provided whoop and spasmodic cough have ceased

**Diphtheria**

3 weeks after convalescence, provided there be no albuminuria and no discharge from nose, ears, eyes, throat, etc. (the bacillus is often found long after this)

**Mumps**

4 weeks from the commencement, if all swellings have subsided

**979. EXOTIC DISEASES,**  
**ETC.**

(As regards England)

**Ainhum**

coloured races

**Ankylostomiosis**

India, Egypt, West Indies, etc.

**Beri-beri**

**Bilharzia hæmatobia**

**Bothriocephalus latus**  
Switzerland, Italy, Baltic, etc.

**Bualama Boil**

**Chigoe**

**Cretinism**

**Cerebro-spinal Meningitis**

**Dubini's Chorea**

**Dengué**

**Dysentery**

**Distoma pulmonale**

**Elephantiasis Arabum**

**Hepatitis, Acute**

**Hepatic Abscess**

**Leprosy**

**Plague**

**Pernicious Intermittent**

**Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria**

**Pellagra**

Italy

**Remittent Fever**

**Sprue**

**Yaws**

black races only

**Yellow Fever**

**980. RARITY**

The following diseases are so rare that they require strong confirmatory evidence for their diagnosis

**Anthrax**

**Acanthosis nigricans**

**Acroparæsthesia**

**RARITY—continued**

Aortitis, Acute  
 Aneurysm of Heart  
 Aneurysm of Pulmonary Artery  
 Actinomycosis  
 Addison's Disease  
 Adeno-lipomatosis, Symmetrical  
 Atrophy of Brain  
 Aortic Stenosis (relatively)  
 Acute Yellow Atrophy  
 Atrophy of Kidneys, Acute  
 Acromegaly  
 Athetosis  
 Abscess of Heart  
 Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis  
 Barlow's Disease  
 Brown Induration of Lung  
 Bell's Mania  
 Caisson Disease  
 Cardiac Apoplexy  
 Cholangitis, Chronic Fibrous  
 Catalepsy  
 Cirrhosis of Stomach  
 Chyluria  
 Dubini's Chorea  
 Erythromelalgia  
 Emphysema, Interlobular

Encephalitis  
 Friedreich's Disease  
 Fat Embolism  
 Facial Hemiatrophy or Hemihypertrophy  
 Fibroid Disease of Heart  
 Growth Fever  
 Glanders  
 Hydrophobia  
 Hydatids (except of Liver)  
 Hæmophilia  
 Hysteria (Male)  
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxy  
 Huntington's Chorea  
 Intermeningeal Spinal Hæmorrhage  
 Keloid  
 Lymphadenoma  
 Leucocythæmia  
 Lipomatosis neurotica  
 Leprosy  
 Lichen ruber  
 Meralgia paræsthetica  
 Morvan's Disease  
 Myxœdema  
 Myocarditis  
 Mollities Ossium  
 Myelitis, Acute  
 Myositis ossificans  
 Noma  
 Osteitis deformans  
 Ophthalmoplegia

**RARITY—continued**

Pulmonary Valvular  
Disease

acquired

Psittacosis

Peliosis rheumatica

Polymyositis

Pancreatic Affections  
except cancer

Periarteritis nodosa

Pyopericardium

Pyopneumopericardium

Pericardial Tuberculosis

Post-pharyngeal  
Abscess

Periproctitis

Pseudo-hypertrophic  
Paralysis

Recklinghausen's  
Disease

Raynaud's Disease

Spondylose rhizomé-  
lique

Symmetrical Adeno-  
lipomatosis

Spinal Apoplexy

Syringomyelia

Splenitis

Stokes-Adams Disease

Scleroderma

Sclerema

Spinal Paralysis of  
Adults, Acute

Thomsen's Disease

Trichinosis

Tetany

Tricuspid Valvular  
Disease

primary

Transposition of Viscera

Weil's Disease

Willez's Disease

And, in England, Exotic  
Diseases (see 979)

### 981. SYMMETRICAL LUNG DISEASES

Bronchitis

Bronchitis, Capillary

Bronchial Catarrh

Congestion, Hypostatic

Emphysæma

Lobular Pneumonia

Oedema

Acute Miliary Tubercu-  
losis

### 981a. RÖNTGEN RAYS

Useful in diagnosing—

Aneurysms

Coxa vara

Dilatation of Stomach  
after bismuth

Exostoses

Heart Enlargements

Impacted Foreign  
Bodies

especially metal objects

Renal Calculus  
often invisible

Tumours, Solid

The fluorescent screen is  
the more convenient form

980-981a

**982. Compound or Generic Symptoms, with some of the conditions they include**

**Anæmia.**—Pallor of skin and mucous membranes, pearly conjunctiva, waxy ears, breathlessness on exertion, palpitation, headache, amenorrhœa, and, sometimes, cedema pedum (see 225).

**Collapse.**—Pallor, cold sweats, pinched features (facies Hippocratica), feeble action of heart, nearly imperceptible and rapid pulse, partial loss of consciousness (see 142).

**Coma.**—Loss of consciousness, insensible conjunctiva, stertorous breathing, flapping cheeks, altered pupils, involuntary evacuations, and usually a slow pulse (see 28).

**Dyspepsia.**—Pain in stomach and back, flatulence, furred tongue.

**Debility.**—Weakness of limbs, shortness of breath on exertion, weak first sound of heart (see 140).

**Acute Dyspnœa.**—Breath short, face wet and livid, countenance anxious, orthopnœa, alæ nasi dilating, speech interrupted (see 726).

**Hectic.**—High evening temperature, morning perspiration, red spot on cheek of otherwise pale face, eyes bright, mind clear, pulse rapid (see 840).

**Hyperpyrexia.**—Temperature over 106°, delirium, rapid dicrotous pulse (see 833).

**Irritant-poisoning.**—Vomiting, diarrhœa, pain and tenderness in epigastrium, collapse (see 612).

**Jaundice.**—Yellow skin and conjunctiva, dark urine, pale stools, slow pulse (see 230).

**Meteorism and Tympanites.**—Distended abdomen, displacement of heart, with rapid and perhaps irregular action, shortness of breath (see 924).

**Portal Obstruction.**—Ascites with, later, œdema pedum; jaundice or earthy complexion, enlarged abdominal veins, hæmorrhoids.

**Pyrexia.**—Thirst, high temperature, rapid pulse, furred tongue, scanty high-coloured urine with sediment (see 831).

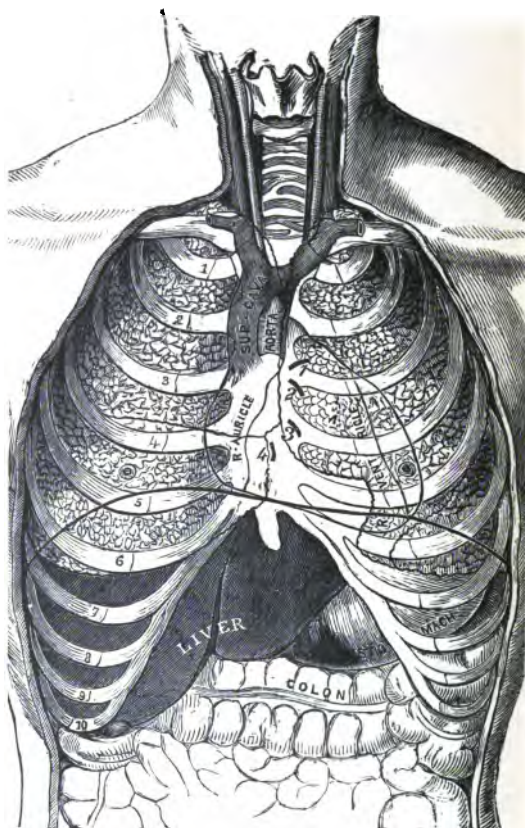
**Typhic State.**—Muttering delirium, stupor or coma vigil, involuntary evacuations, subsultus tendinum, temperature 104° or more, passive congestion of lungs and skin of back, finally Cheyne-Stokes respiration (see 143).

### 983. Synonyms

Adiposis dolorosa	= Lipomatosis neurotica Now considered a form of myxœdema
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	= Charcot's Disease
Anterior Poliomyelitis	= Infantile Paralysis
Atrophic Spinal Paralysis, Acute	= Adult form of Infantile Paralysis
Barlow's Disease	= Infantile Scurvy
Bulbar Paralysis	= Labio-glosso-laryngeal Paralysis
Blackwater Fever	= Paroxysmal Hæmoglobin- uria
Bright's Disease	= Nephritis
Contracted Kidney	= Cirrhosis of Kidney
Cyanotic Kidney	= Passive Congestion of Kidney
Cheirpompholyx	= Dysidrosis (Fox)
Erb's Paralysis	= Neuritis of Brachial Plexus
Friedreich's Disease	= Hereditary Ataxic Para- plegia

Glénard's Disease	= Enteroptosis
Gastritis	= Gastric Catarrh
Infective Endocarditis	= Malignant Endocarditis
Kussmaul's Disease	= Periarteritis nodosa
Landry's Paralysis	= { Acute Ascending Para- lysis Polyneuritis infectiosa
Lymphadenoma	= Hodgkin's Disease
Osteo-arthritis	= Rheumatoid Arthritis, or A. deformans
Primary Lateral Sclerosis	= { Primary Spastic Para- plegia Spasmodic Spinal Para- lysis
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	= Poliomyelitis chronica
Paralysis agitans	= Parkinson's Disease
Pulmonary Osteo-arthro- pathy	= Marie's Disease
Peliosis rheumatica	= Schönlein's Disease
Raynaud's Disease	= Symmetrical Gangrene
Syringomyelia	= Hydrorhachis interna
Spinal Apoplexy	= Hæmorrhage into Cord Substance
Spastic Cerebral Para- plegia	= Little's Disease
Weil's Disease	= Acute Infective Jaundice
Woillez's Disease	= Acute Idiopathic Pul- monary Congestion
Xeroderma pigmentosa	= Kaposi's Disease





SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL VISCERA IN SITU  
(From Gray's 'Anatomy')

## PART VII

### *METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS, FOR THE USE OF CLINICAL CLERKS, ETC.*

#### **METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS**

**984. Age.**—Before the patient is asked his age, he should be closely scrutinised and his age estimated. The clinical clerk should place this estimate in brackets against the real age. He will become in time a good judge, and any great discrepancy between the real and the apparent age is an important factor in prognosis.

**985. Nutrition.**—The patient may be described roughly as well or ill nourished, but for exact results he should be weighed and measured, and the result compared with Hutchinson's Table. It is almost impossible to carry this table in one's head. I have therefore devised the following formula: The weight of a person 5 ft. high should be 115 lb. For every additional inch of stature add 5 lb. Thus for 6 ft. it would be  $115 + (5 \times 12) = 175$ ; a margin of 20 per cent. either way is consistent with health. In the case of infants the weight for the first month may be taken as 8 lb. At six months this should be doubled, and at thirteen months trebled.

**986. Sex.**—Note whether puberty has commenced, and in the case of females whether the menses are regular, excessive, deficient, or absent.

**987. History.**—The text gives the heads upon which information is valuable. Cross-examination is sometimes necessary, especially with uneducated people. A 'complication of diseases,' given as the cause of death of a relative, will be found generally to include dropsy, and a few questions will usually elicit enough information to determine whether this was renal, cardiac, hepatic, or pulmonary. In the same way a 'cold' may be ascertained by questions as to duration, wasting, cough, and hæmoptysis to have been in reality phthisis. A statement of the causes of the deaths in the family is, however, not sufficient. Inquiry must be made as to whether any living member of the family is suffering from hereditary disease.

**988. Pain.**—It is often difficult to estimate the degree of pain felt, for the patient's statement cannot always be relied upon. Some information may be obtained from a scrutiny of the expression, and some, too, from the time spent in sleep. If a patient profess to be in constant acute pain, and nevertheless sleep five or six hours at a stretch, credence must be withheld.

**989. Tenderness.**—A patient should not be asked if pressure give pain; but, in the midst of conversation, the part should be pressed, at first very gently, but afterwards with the force gradually increased. The countenance should be watched all the time, and will probably speak more truthfully than the tongue.

**990. Hyperæsthesia.**—It is important to distinguish this from tenderness; it is more superficial and may be elicited by the lightest brush with the finger. The æsthesiometer, for which a rough substitute may be found in a pair of compasses, is more especially useful

when it is desired to have a record of the degree of sensation for comparison with another of a different date.

Patients describe their sensations most variously. In such cases it may be permissible to ask leading questions with a view to getting them under one or other of the heads adopted in the text. The author once saw a patient in a great state of alarm, because he imagined that a fly had obtained access to his head through the ear and was buzzing about inside his skull. This was, of course, a form of tinnitus aurium, and it disappeared with the advent of a discharge from the meatus. Any odd sensation, affirmed to be absolutely indescribable, but referred to the sternum or epigastrium, may pretty safely be attributed to dyspepsia.

**991. Skin.**—The presence of œdema is ascertained by making a depression with the end of one finger, and, immediately afterwards, brushing the pulps of the other fingers across it. If the depression is still palpable, there is œdema. Tache cérébrale is elicited by drawing a line with the back of the nail across the skin of the abdomen; after a few seconds a red streak should appear and remain visible for about half a minute. A chronic unhealthy flush, such as patients commonly complain of as being no guide to their condition, may usually be distinguished from a healthy colour by the presence of twigs of dilated arterioles and venules. To detect parasitic fungi, soak the hair or scales in ether, transfer them to the slip, and drop on them a little dilute liquor potassæ before putting on the cover-glass. Jaundice may be distinguished from other yellow discolorations of the skin by the conjunctiva being also involved; but care must be

taken not to be deceived by the subconjunctival fat which gives a yellow colour to many persons' eyes.

**992. Eyes.**—The reaction of the pupils to light is ascertained by first covering over the eyes with the hand, and then, with a bright light directly in front of the patient, suddenly removing the hand and noting the rapidity with which the pupils contract; it should be so great as to be difficult to follow. The reaction to accommodation is determined by directing the patient to look at the surgeon's finger at sixteen inches distance; the finger is then made to approach the eyes and the effect upon the pupils is noted.

**993. Ophthalmoscope.**—To examine the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscope (Liebreich's), the pupil must first be dilated with a few drops of atropine solution; the patient should be seated in a darkened room, and a bright light placed on his left side, on a level with, and a little behind, his eyes. The observer sits facing him on a somewhat higher chair, with a space of eighteen or twenty inches between the two heads; he then looks through the hole in the mirror, holding the latter at such an angle as to throw a beam of light upon the patient's eye. This is the direct method. The indirect examination consists in interposing a lens of about two-inch focus; this is held an inch or so in front of the patient's eye with the finger and thumb of the disengaged hand, and steadied by resting the remaining fingers on his forehead. To see the optic nerve the patient is told to fix his gaze upon the tip of the surgeon's more distant ear, and the observer by means of a slight circumductory motion of his head is able to inspect the entire fundus. The yellow spot is best seen by directing the patient to look through the hole in the mirror; assistance may

be obtained from most sitters by telling them to look in specified directions.

**994. Laryngoscope.**—For laryngoscopic examination the disposition of the sitters is similar, but the mirror has to be bound to the surgeon's head in such a way that he can see through the hole and, at the same time, without any constrained position, throw a stream of light on to the pharynx of the patient. The latter should open his mouth wide, protrude his tongue, and hold it firmly with a handkerchief between his finger and thumb, thus avoiding the necessity for the use of a tongue-depressor. The surgeon then takes a medium-sized mirror from his waistcoat-pocket, where it has been kept warm, and puts it far back into the patient's throat in such a way as to just avoid touching the pillars of the fauces, the uvula, and the posterior wall of the pharynx. The patient should now be directed to say 'A-h-h-h!' and if necessary may also run through the vowel sounds and the gamut.

To examine the posterior nares, the smallest-sized hand mirror is used, and the reflecting surface is turned upwards instead of downwards.

**995. Limbs.**—To determine whether these are of equal length, fix one end of a tape measure against the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and the other against the tip of the inner malleolus. The arm may be measured from the acromion process to the base of the styloid process of the radius, the forearm being midway between pronation and supination.

**996. THE URINE.**—Where it is necessary to ascertain the exact quantity, the entire proceeds of twenty-four hours must be collected and measured. Its reaction is ascertained by dipping in it the end of a

strip of litmus paper ; if acid, blue litmus is turned red ; if alkaline, red litmus is turned blue, and this blue, if due to a volatile alkali, disappears when the paper is warmed. An amphoteric reaction means that red litmus is turned blue and blue litmus red.

**Sugar.**—Boil a little Fehling's solution, and while boiling, if no precipitate forms, add the urine drop by drop until the quantity equals that of the Fehling ; a reddish-yellow precipitate will result if sugar be present. Half an hour must elapse in doubtful cases.

**Caution.**—This reaction is also given by the presence in the urine of alkapton, chloroform, chloral, salicylic acid, and, if in great excess, by uric acid, pentose, creatin, and creatinin.

**Albumen.**—Acidulate with a little dilute hydrochloric acid unless the urine be markedly acid ; then boil, and finally add a few drops of strong nitric acid. Should albumen be present, a flocculent precipitate will form. For minute quantities, which are rarely of much clinical import, a saturated solution of picric acid may be used.

**Bile.**—Bile-pigment is detected by putting a little of the urine on a porcelain plate in lateral contact with a few drops of strong nitric acid, when a play of prismatic colours will be observed between them. Bile acids are tested for by shaking up some of the urine with a little syrup until a froth is produced ; a drop of strong sulphuric acid allowed to flow down the side of the test-tube develops a purple colour on reaching the froth.

**Casts, Crystals, etc.**—The urine must be left to stand in a conical glass for a couple of hours. A little of the sediment taken up with a pipette is dropped upon a glass slide, covered, and examined with a quarter-inch objective. Only moderate illumination should be

employed for casts. The use of a centrifuge greatly hastens matters.

**Albumose.**—Filter off the precipitated albumen. On the addition of liquor potassæ and a few drops of a one per cent. solution of sulphate of copper to the filtrate, a violet colour will develop.

**Blood.**—This may be fairly abundant even in pale urine. On boiling with one-third its volume of liquor potassæ a well-marked, red, flocculent precipitate will gradually form if blood be present (Heller's test).

**Uryhæmatin.**—The hæmatin is sometimes converted into uryhæmatin; the urine is then pale. To restore the red colour add hydrochloric acid.

**Ehrlich's Test.**—A mixture of 50 c.c. of half per cent. solution of sulphanilic acid, with 1 c.c. of half per cent. solution of nitrite of soda, is added to an equal quantity of urine, and then well shaken with one-eighth the volume of ammonia. A bright red foam will result if the case be one of enteric fever. (See 557.)

**997. THE BLOOD.**—In the absence of a hæmacytometer, an approximate estimate of the number of leucocytes in each cubic m.m. may be obtained by the following formula: Multiply the number of leucocytes visible in the field of a microscope that magnifies 500 diameters by 1,600. An average should be struck from the examination of several fields.

**998. THE VOMIT.—Free Hydrochloric Acid.**—Take about half a drachm of the vomit, and add an equal quantity of Günsberg's reagent on a porcelain dish. A red band will appear on evaporation. The reagent is somewhat unstable, and I find it more convenient to soak paper in it. The test paper thus prepared, when heated over a flame, gives the red coloration in the presence of free hydrochloric acid.



**999. THE SPUTA.—Elastic Tissue.**—The presence of elastic tissue is generally indicated when flocculi are observed. To see the hooked and curled fibres under the microscope, the sputa should be boiled with caustic soda and the sediment examined with a half-inch objective.

**Bacillus Tuberculosis.**—The dry cover-slip preparation is stained for fifteen minutes in warm carbol-fuchsin (Ziehl's) solution. It is then left for a few seconds in a five per cent. solution of sulphuric acid. After washing with water, it should be stained with methylene blue. Wash again and dry. The bacillus tuberculosis will appear red; all others, blue.

**1000. REFLEX PHENOMENA. — Knee-Jerk.** — The patient should cross his legs somewhat loosely and grasp something. The examiner then strikes the ligamentum patellæ with the edge of his hand. A sudden jerk of the foot should follow.

**Ankle-Clonus.**—With the patient's leg extended, sudden, firm, and continued pressure is made upwards upon the ball of the foot. The result is a series of clonic contractions at the ankle joint as long as the pressure is maintained.

**1001. ELECTRICAL REACTION.** — The indifferent electrode, moistened with warm water only, should be placed upon the sternum, sacrum, or upper part of the back; the small, exciting electrode over the muscle at one of Ziemssen's motor points. In health, K.C.C. (kathode closing contraction) requires the weakest current, and K.O.C. the strongest. A.O.C. (anode opening contraction) and A.C.C. are intermediate.

**1002. THE PULSE.**—The normal rate in adult life is about 70. In infants it is 120 to 130, in childhood 100, in adolescence 80 to 90, and in old people 60.

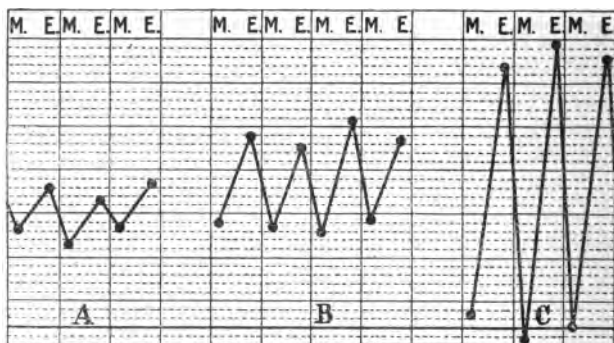
The pulse should not be counted until the patient has become accustomed to the presence of the physician. Should the artery appear small, the pulse of the other hand should be felt, as there may be some abnormal distribution. The force of the pulse is roughly determined by placing three fingers on the radial artery and estimating what pressure of the proximal finger is necessary to prevent the pulse being felt by the other two. One of the most important points to determine about the pulse is arterial tension. It is a guide not only to diagnosis, but also to treatment. The tension is high when the artery is full between the beats and can be rolled under the finger like a tendon. Pulsus bigeminus can be excluded by counting the heart-beats. The sphygmograph must be learnt from demonstration. It is well to remember that the tracing in a given form of valvular disease is often very different at different stages (see 862).

**1003. TEMPERATURE.**—This may be taken sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes in the armpit. Indeed, considering the difficulty of sterilising a thermometer, this is preferable to the mouth, which is, however, half a degree higher. The register must be shaken down first to 97°, or, if it is desired to ascertain a subnormal temperature, as low as it will go. The patient's clothing is then undone in front, the elbow well separated from the side, and the bulb of the thermometer placed midway between the folds of the previously dried axilla, care being taken that no portion of the clothing intervenes. The elbow is then again brought to the side, the fore-arm being flexed and the hand placed on the breast-bone. Should the instrument feel loose, pressure must be kept up on the outer side of the arm. At the end of three minutes it

**1002-1003**

may be carefully withdrawn, jerking being especially avoided; the bottom of the register will indicate the temperature. It is useful to remember that  $37^{\circ}$  Centigrade =  $98.6$  Fahrenheit. To convert them, add  $1.8^{\circ}$  F. for every degree C.; thus  $40^{\circ}$  C. =  $104$  F.

**1004. PALPATION.**—The position of the heart's apex is ascertained by feeling with the pulp of the forefinger for the point where the impulse is strongest.



TYPES OF TEMPERATURES

A, continued; B, remittent; C, severe or septic remittent

Normally it is in the fifth left space, two inches below, and one inch to the inner side of the nipple. In children under eleven, it is higher.

The most difficult region to explore is the abdomen; especially in fat subjects. To detect fluctuation the nurse should be directed to place the edge of her hand in the mesial line. The left hand of the investigator is placed flat on one flank while the finger of the other hand is flicked against the opposite flank. A wave

**1003-1004**

will be felt if fluid be present. Abdominal tumours are sought for by placing the flat of the hand upon the abdomen and combining firm and even pressure with a movement of circumduction. The physician's hand must be warm, and the patient must keep the abdominal muscles relaxed; he should, therefore, lie on his back with his shoulders high, his knees drawn up, and his mouth open, or, as an alternative, adopt the knee-elbow position. In the case of the spleen or liver, the physician should press the organ forward with his other hand, and the patient should take a deep inspiration. I have known the edge of the quadriceps lumborum mistaken for the spleen. The character of the liver's edge and surface must be noted.

If a tumour should be discovered, the additional points to elucidate are, whether it can be traced into the pelvis or into the loins; whether, like a faecal accumulation, it can be made to pit upon pressure; and whether, like tumours connected with the liver and spleen, it rises and falls with respiration. The examination is facilitated by the previous administration of an enema, and, still more, by an anæsthetic. (See also *Gaseous Test*, 928.)

**1005. Enlarged Glands.**—The area from which these draw their lymphatics should be searched for sources of irritation. There are no lymphatic glands lower than the popliteal space and the bend of the elbow.

**1006. PERCUSSION.**—Deep percussion is best effected by using two fingers for a plessor; superficial, by using the middle finger only. The finger struck should be pressed so firmly into the patient's flesh as to be practically incorporated with it. The shoulder and

**1004–1006**

elbow joints should be fixed, and the necessary motion be made exclusively at the wrist joint.

**1007. Cracked-Pot Sound.**—To bring this out, the patient should open his mouth and turn his head away.

**Heart Dulness.**—Superficial cardiac dulness represents the small area which normally is uncovered by lung. It extends from the left edge of the sternum and from the fourth left rib downwards to the heart's apex. The deep cardiac dulness is bounded by the right edge of the sternum, the third left rib, and a point one inch to the left of the heart's impulse.

**1008. Liver Dulness.**—This should not extend below the edge of the ribs. Its upper margin should reach the fourth rib in front, the seventh rib at the side, and the tenth rib behind, on heavy percussion. Percussion of the liver below the ribs is often vitiated by conducted resonance.

**Splenic Dulness.**—A dullish note in the mid-axillary line opposite the ninth, tenth, and eleventh ribs.

**1009. Diaphragm.**—The diaphragm, at the end of inspiration, should reach the lower border of the seventh rib in the axilla.

**1010. 'Diaphragm Phenomenon.'**—On looking obliquely at the patient's side, the movement of the lung where it follows the descent of the diaphragm may be seen. This appearance is absent under certain conditions. (See 428.)

**Thrill.**—To detect a thrill on percussion, place three fingers flat on the part and tap the middle finger.

**1011. AUSCULTATION.**—Never attempt to auscultate in a constrained position. In the case of the back a towel may replace the stethoscope, the patient being told to lean forward and cross his arms. It is sometimes difficult to get a patient to breathe deeply enough.

In that case he should be told to hold his breath while the heart is being examined. His after-dyspnoea may then be taken advantage of for the auscultation of the lungs.

**1012. Bell Sound.**—The physician puts his ear to the back while an assistant with a coin flat upon the chest taps this with a second coin.

**1013. Pectoriloquy.**—This is best heard when the patient whispers; the effect is that of listening at a speaking-tube.

**1014. Bronchophony,** unlike pectoriloquy, is inarticulate. *Ægophony* is rarely heard. It is bleating in character.

**1015. HEART.**—It is not always easy to distinguish the first from the second sound. To do so, start at the apex—the systolic sound will synchronise with the upheaval; then move the stethoscope gradually towards the base, keeping in touch all the time with the sounds as first heard. The rhythm of the mitral and tricuspid sounds is usually a trochee (— ∪); that of the aortic and pulmonary an iambic (∪ —).

**1016.—Examination of Children.**—The practitioner must give the child time to get used to his presence by first getting all the information possible from the nurse or mother. He may then ask the child to shake hands, and at the same time can feel his pulse. If the suspicious patient will not put out his tongue, he will probably open his mouth when asked, and this will do nearly as well; the opportunity may then be taken to pass the finger rapidly over the gums. The chest should next be listened to, and if a stethoscope is employed, which is seldom necessary, the child should previously have been allowed to examine it under the specious name of trumpet. Percussion should follow,

not precede, auscultation, and, as a rule, one finger only is necessary to form the plessor. The throat must be examined by using the handle of a teaspoon as a tongue-depressor; the examination nearly always sets the child crying, but this is of less importance now, as the ordeal is nearly over, and the cry affords an opportunity to determine the vocal fremitus and resonance.

**1017. Dentition.**—A child should cut the first teeth, the central incisors, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 months; the last, the posterior molars, at 27 months. At the age of 12 months he should have twelve teeth.

**1018. Fallacies of Perspective.**—These are of two kinds. That of the old general practitioner lies in the assumption that his patient is the subject of some common disorder. That of the advanced student and junior consultant that he is the subject of a rare disease. Hospitals are centres for rare diseases, and the one class sees too few, the other too many, of them.

A large number of remarks on methods of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, etc., as well as many symptoms not easily amenable to classification, will be found scattered through the text.

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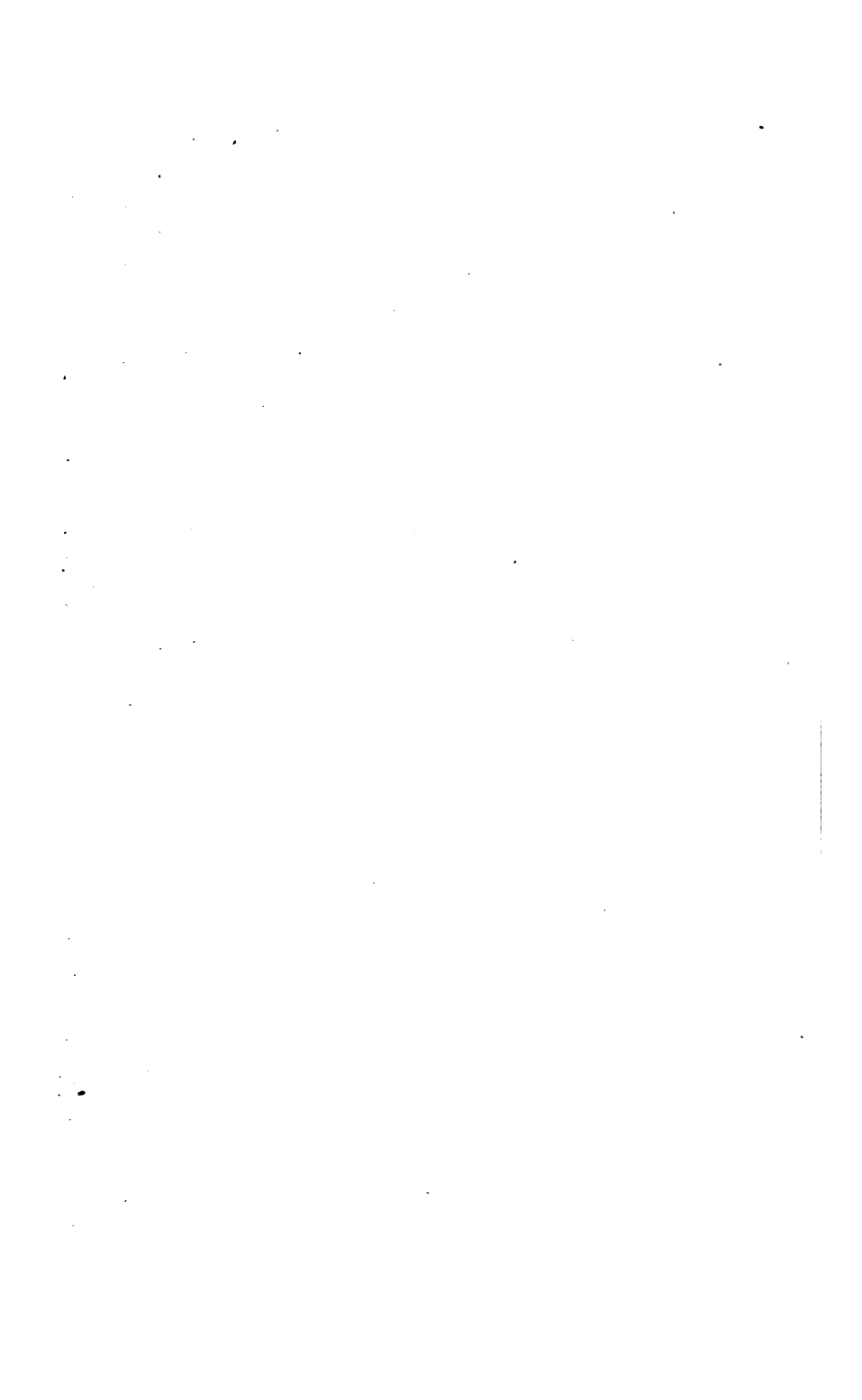
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